THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE ELECTION CONTESTS.

The Beginning of the End—The Arguments of Counsel To-day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—P. J. Allison and Judges Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.

This morning all the judges sat to hear the arguments to be made by counsel in the contested election cases, which, having begun in November last, are now just approaching their conclusion. At the suggestion of Judge Allison the order of argument was settled as follows:—William B. Mann, Esq., to open for the contestants, and to be followed by his colleague, Judge Strong, the two presenting the case of the contestants both as to law and fact; these to be replied to by D. W. Sellers and William L. Hirst, Esqs., and the case of the contestants to be closed by Hon. William M. Meredith. This arrangement afterwards was undone, counsel could come to no agreement, and could only launch out upon this sea of words, knowing only so much of their course as that the contestants should open and close. The Court announced that this week would be devoted to these cases, and it was intended that the arguments should be concluded by next Friday afternoon. Counsel said they thought this could be done, though Mr. Mann expected himself to take two days, Mr. Sellers also that length of time, and three at least, and may be four, gentlemen will then remain to be heard.

Mr. Mann then began, and without any preliminary remarks proceeded to present the contestants' case in substance as follows:—

May it please the Court, as you are now quite familiar with these contested election cases, I deem it unnecessary to enter into any prefacing explanation or introduction, other than to begin upon the facts. I commence at once with the Seventh division of the Third ward. By examining the list of taxables and the list of voters we find that there are 862 names as having voted on the window book, and there are 45 voters whose names are not upon the book; and there are 38 names marked as having voted who did not vote. In a prepared book we have provided for our own and your Honors' convenience, are set forth those votes which we have proven to be illegal, and to which no answer was made or attempted by the respondents. All those votes which we attacked, and the respondents attempted to defend, we have rejected, and we present to your Honors only those that stand alone glaring with fraud, thus securing much certainty and relieving all parties from much anxiety. These votes, specified in the book mentioned, are numerous, and consist principally of false personations. But there is one peculiar incident, which, perhaps, is worthy of special mention. We attacked the vote of William Hughes, and having no better evidence, were obliged to go into the enemy's camp and examine Thomas Moran, tavern keeper at Ninth and Catherine streets, at whose house Hughes was put down as a boarder. This witness said that he had a great many permanent boarders, who were carters, drivers, laborers, bartenders, cordwainers, phonographers, painters, artists, etc. We asked him the names of a great many persons, and as we mentioned names he would answer that each was a boarder with him. We mentioned many names that were not upon the list, but nevertheless Moran didn't detect it, but continued to answer, "Yes; he's my boarder." The man's testimony is, of course, unreliable; but it serves to show one of the many queer devices these people had determined to resort to in order to perpetrate a most stupendous fraud in this division, the half of which, I do not doubt, we have been unable to show; yet I think we have proven enough to tire your Honors in its hearing, and convince you of the great wrong practised there.

The vote of James English also presents some curious facts. Here it is proven that that vote was polled, not by James English, but by Michael Fitzgerald, of New York. This man was a handsome ruffian, who came here specially to do this, and led a gang of stuffers from division to division, and voted in all sorts of ways and names.

This man was arrested upon a requisition, and sent from New York here for trial; bail was given for his appearance; he immediately returned to New York in triumph, and he has never been tried to this day. When we are asked why we do not punish these offenders, and thus protect honest men from disfranchisement, what else can we answer than that the idea of punishing them is idle.

Thus we have 89 such votes, enough perhaps for our purpose; but to say that these are all of this kind, or that we have been able to sift the mass of fraud and deception down, would be a false pretense.

Take another view of this, and we find that during the first hour 182 votes were taken, which is an utter impossibility. I defy any man to comply with the forms of the law and take this number of votes in an hour.

The reason why all this fraud succeeded is to be found in the manner of conducting the election in this division. As soon as the poll was opened a number of hands were thrust into the window and the Democratic inspector took a vote from each. The Republican inspector challenged, but the judge disregarded his objection.

Mr. Mann was still talking at the time of our going to press, and as he expects to continue to-day and to-morrow, it may be correct to say that the contestant's case is not yet fairly under way.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

Text of the Proposition for the Purchase of the Island.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday morning contained the following in its Washington correspondence:—

There has been a great deal published lately concerning the negotiations inaugurated by Minister Sickles with the Spanish Government for the settlement of the Cuban difficulty, but it appears from official documents on file in the State Department that very much of it is mere speculation and most of it wide of the mark. The original proposition presented to Regent Serrano and his Cabinet sets forth that "whereas, there is now prevailing in the island of Cuba a devastating war, destructive of life and property, and inimical to the interests of trade and commerce, the United States, in the interests of humanity and with a view to bring the sanguinary struggle to a close, offer their services as a mediator." The propositions submitted by General Sickles were in the following terms:—

First. The Spanish government is to acknowledge the independence of Cuba without conditions.

Second. The Cubans are to indemnify Spain for the Spanish property on the island, such as castles, arsenals, forts, custom-houses, and other public buildings. The aggregate amount of indemnification, however, is not to exceed $100,000,000.

Third. Slavery is to be abolished on the island.

Fourth. As soon as these propositions are accepted by both parties hostilities are to cease, and the United States Government will guarantee the fulfilment of the agreement to both parties.

About two weeks ago Secretary Fish received a despatch by cable from General Sickles, which was the reply of the Spanish government to the above propositions. After stating that Spain accepted the mediation of the United States, and thanking our government for the interposition of its good offices for the settlement of the difficulty between Spain and the "Ever Faithful Isle," the despatch goes on to say that in lieu of the basis of settlement proposed by the United States Spain offers the following:—

First. The Cubans to lay down their arms.

Second. Spain to grant a general amnesty to the insurgents.

Third. Cuba to pay Spain for all the Spanish property on the island and for all the property of loyal Spaniards destroyed by the insurgents.

Fourth. Suffrage to be granted to all the population of the island, so that the people may have an opportunity to decide whether they will remain with Spain, or whether they prefer to be separate and independent.

Fifth. Spain will guarantee full protection to such of the insurgents as may be selected to come through the lines of the Spanish army, for the purpose of treating with the representatives of the Spanish Government for a settlement on the basis of these propositions.

Sixth. The United States to guarantee to Spain the payment of Cuba's proportion of the public debt.

In reply to the above Secretary Fish sent a despatch by cable stating that the Government of the United States was glad to know that Spain accepted its mediation in the difficulty which had arisen between Spain and Cuba. Inasmuch as the attempt at negotiation for a settlement had been thus far successful, he trusted the Spanish Government would deem it for its best interest to accept the proposition offered by Minister Sickles. Mr. Fish in this despatch made no allusion to the substitute presented by Spain, which may be regarded as a refusal on the part of our Government to accept it, or indeed to take any notice of it. The representatives of the Cubans in this country have already signified to Mr. Fish that under no circumstances will they accept the proposition of Spain. So far as they are concerned the basis of settlement submitted by General Sickles is their ultimatum. Since the reception of Spain's substitute, and the reply of Secretary Fish thereto, about half a dozen telegrams have passed between Minister Sickles Secretary Fish. They are merely advisory of the situation, however, and report no material progress. Judging from their contents, Mr. Fish is of opinion that Spain will ultimately accept the original proposition offered by the United States. It appears that recently Serrano, as well as a maiority of his Cabinet, are convinced that the wisest and best thing for them to do is to take the Cubans at their word and get the hundred millions, of which poor Spain stands so much in need. The trouble is, however, that heretofore the Spanish people have been kept in profound ignorance as to the true proportions and condition of the insurrection in Cuba. They have been led to believe through their press, which is controlled by the Government, that the rebellion was insignificant, and that in a short time everything would be quiet and Cuba would become once more the "faithful isle." Serrano and his counsellors are in reality afraid to reveal the true state of affairs, which the acceptance of the proposition of the United States would do. It is thought, therefore, that, as already stated in these despatches, final action will be postponed until a king is selected.

GENERALITIES.

The Strongest Argument.

The strongest argument yet brought against the removal of the capital to St. Louis is afforded by the figures submitted by a Mr. Scott to the Toledo *Blade*, who shows that in 1810 the distribution of population was as follows:—

North of the latitude of St. Louis	20,000,000
South of the latitude of St. Louis	10,500,000
East of the meridian of St. Louis	36,000,000
West of the meridian of St. Louis	5,000,000

But the census of 1870 will show a great change in these figures.

How the Price is Kept Up.

Notwithstanding all the growling about the prices of coal at Philadelphia and elsewhere, the Philadelphians have compelled the Schuylkill Navigation Company to close up their locks at Fairmount, and will not permit a ton of coal to pass through to market at any price, thus keeping out of the market about 35,000 tons of coal weekly. Then why do not the press abroad pitch into Philadelphia and Providence for thus combining to keep up the prices of coal? This combination is more effectual than any that exists in the coal regions to keep coal out of the market.—*Miners' Journal.*

Suspicious Affair.

Miss Hattie Minier, a well-known young lady of Elmira, New York, died a few days since. Her father had suspicions that she had come to her death from abortion, and a coroner's investigation is now going on. The *Advertiser* of that city says:—"The medical men who made the post mortem examination, and who are among the most eminent in their profession in this section of the country, are unanimous in the opinion that an abortion had been produced, and that it was that which caused the young lady's death. A great many rumors on the subject are afloat in the community; but we refrain from further comment upon the sad case until the coroner's jury shall have completed their investigation and rendered their verdict. If, however, this young lady has been foully murdered, we trust the authors of her ruin and death may be punished as their great crimes deserve."

Vicissitude of Fortune.

The foreman of the laborers digging at the new Post Office site was applied to on Saturday last for work by one who formerly gave employment to a number of men and women. A short time ago the applicant for the rough manual labor was proprietor of the *Ballinasloe Star*, an Irish provincial journal, a member of the Board of Poor Law Guardians, a Town Commissioner, etc. Owing to failure in business, and consequent loss of paper and position, he emigrated to the United States, and arrived in this city in May last, since which period himself and family have at times experienced all the sufferings that poverty and a pardonable pride could entail. Often the husband and father has not had whereon to lay his head, and on several occasions he has been for days without food. His garments and emaciated appearance prevented him from obtaining employment in business offices, and his address made him be regarded as unfit for rougher work. A person who knew him in his prosperous days appealed to the foreman in his behalf, and in the afternoon a pick was given him wherewith to earn a livelihood for himself and those dependent upon him by toiling in the City Hall Park.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Dexterity of East Indian Thieves.

The report of the Inspector of Indian Prisons contains the following remarks on the dexterity of thieves in India. He says:—"Cheynes, or cut purses, are men who carry small knives as sharp as razors in their mouths. They frequent bazaars, and with wonderful instinct feel out the nooks on a ryot's person, where he has tucked the corner of his cummerbund in which his money is tied up, and then, with a neatness still more wonderful, the Cheyne snicks off the bit of cloth with his knife, and disappears with the rupees. Then there are the Syndhyas and Burryars, professional burglars, who mine into a zenana, coming up through the floor like a ghost, and with less noise. They will file off and open the bangles and nose rings of the sleeping women without awakening them, and then disappear as they came. The ordinary burglar, the Dosadh or Bhunys, posts his confederate sentinel, and then picks a hole in the mud wall of a house with his sindmurry. When the hole is sufficiently large to push a boy through, or to get through himself, he carefully inserts a ghurra or stick through the hole. If the ghurra is not immediately smashed by a blow from the inside—for it sometimes happens that the inmate is alarmed, and stands on his guard near the hole inside, with a stick or sword, waiting for the burglar's head to appear—he sees that the coast is clear, and proceeds to effect an entrance. But this is clumsy work compared to the professional thief, who will cut a hole in a tent, and step over a sleeping watch dog without alarming the animal. He carries a sharp knife, works naked, and oils his body, so that he is hardly ever taken.

The Troubles of an American Aeronaut.

A correspondent at Rome writes on the 17th ult.:—"The adventures of Mr. Wells, the American aeronaut, and his balloons, in Rome, I have not failed to notice at the time he excited so much interest among us here. I find his experiments are now mentioned honorably in two or three of the Milan papers. The *Lombardia* and the *Perseveranzia* have an account of two ascents, both of which might have terminated very fatally for very different reasons. On the evening of 4th inst., in the Arena theatre, the balloon President Grant was to have taken up himself, two or three gentlemen (one of them an orderly officer of Prince Humbert), and a lady. But the gas furnished by the Milanese was not provided in sufficient quantity even to carry up the car prepared for these venturesome young persons. Not to disappoint the audience, and in proof of his readiness to fulfil his part of the compact, Mr. Wells had the cords cut, and, hanging by the network and waving his banners, went up with the balloon filled but one-third with gas, which, nevertheless, was sufficient to carry it up till it appeared a mere black speck in the clouds. After rather more than a hour, it descended slowly into a field near a village, a few miles from Milan. Here the peasants crowded round, and, from malice or ignorance, attacked the innocent aeronaut, and were only prevented from destroying the balloon by a consideration of 20 francs. Mr. Wells, after watching his property all night, found the next morning, Monday, 5th, that his balloon was still almost as full of gas as when he started. As the most convenient way of getting it back to Milan, he attached himself to it once more, and cutting loose, with a favorable wind was making rapid progress, when at a height of some nine thousand feet (so says the *Perseveranza*) the gas heated by the sun dilated the balloon to its utmost tension and threatened explosion. While Mr. Wells, fully aware of his peril, was in the act of working the valves to obviate the danger if possible, the balloon actually burst at one side, and immediately emptied itself of gas. For some three thousand feet it came down like an arrow, and its conductor would have met with that untimely end too generally the fate of these aerial voyagers, if the material had not providentially taken the form of a parashute, and allowed the machine to descend with a rapidity sufficiently diminished to permit Mr. Wells to reach the ground without serious injury.

LIFE INSURANCE.

A Ghostly Law Suit in San Francisco.

A curious insurance case has been tried in San Francisco. The North American Life Insurance Company declines to pay the amount of a policy due the widow of Charles Geggus. It appeared by the evidence that Geggus left San Francisco upon the 22d of August, 1868, in a state of mental and bodily prostration bordering upon, if not actually within the region of, absolute insanity. On the 3d of September following his remains, in an advanced stage of decomposition, were found in the mountains of San Joaquin county. The policy of insurance expired on the 27th of August, 1868—just one week before his remains were found. Hence arose the defense, the company denying that when found he had been dead seven days, and upon that point they went to trial. For the plaintiff a certificate was produced signed by a Justice of the Peace, declaring that he had held an investigation touching the death of Charles Geggus, upon the occasion of his remains being discovered on the 3d of September, 1868, and that he found that the said Charles Geggus died from exhaustion and exposure, and had been dead at least ten days when found. Six doctors testified that from the condition of Geggus when last seen, August 23—he not having then eaten anything for over two days—he must have died within a period ranging from twelve to forty-eight hours thereafter, thus fixing his death at a time at least two days prior to the expiring of the policy. Upon this evidence the plaintiff's case rested. In answer, the company sought to show that the body had not been dead a week when found, and for this purpose called five doctors as medical experts. Two of them testified that having heard a description of the state Geggus was in when last seen, they agreed that he must have died within the period mentioned by the plaintiff. The three others thought that the state of decomposition described was not that of a body that had been dead seven days. They admitted, however, that the peculiar rarity of the atmosphere in which the body was said to be found might arrest decomposition. The jury retired, and in a few minutes returned with the following verdict, viz.:—We, the jury, find that the late Charles Geggus died previous to the 27th day of August, 1868, and, therefore, find for the plaintiff, Elizabeth Geggus, in the sum of $9776·78, with interest, $437·97; total, $10,214·75."

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market on Saturday:—

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The dulness and quiet of the summer have given place to great activity in Wall street affairs, and the fall campaign opens with unusual briskness. The chief movements of the past week were in the Gold Room, where a 'bull' combination of reputed large capital, and possessing undoubted boldness, have taken the market by storm and precipitated a contest seldom equalled in monetary affairs for the enormous character of the transactions involved. It seems that a few weeks since, when gold was going down so rapidly before the reports of heavy cotton and wheat crops this season, and had touched 131¼, the clique were secretly purchasing the gold which the 'bears' were so liberally selling. They did not show their hands, however, until Thursday last, when the whole amount offered for sale by the Government at the Sub-Treasury in this city was taken in one lot, and so greedily bid for that the price offered was not only higher than other bids, but in advance of the then market price. The street at once comprehended the situation, and the 'bears' were thrown into consternation by a thenceforward steady rise of the price to 137⅜, the extreme figure touched on Saturday. The pluckier 'bears' were not afraid of the movement, and were heavy sellers, giving the 'bulls' all they would take. The total clearances of gold on Friday and Saturday aggregegrted the enormous sum of nearly four hundred millions of dollars, which, as the legitimate demand for gold is daily seldom more than two or three millions of dollars, will show the extravagant character of the speculation which is going on in the Gold Room. In other words, the speculators on the two days mentioned bought and sold four times more gold than there is in the whole United States, and twenty times more than there is in all the banks of this city. The contest was still in progress up to the close of daylight on Saturday evening, when the price had fallen off to 137⅝, but was strong at that figure. The 'bears' say they will hold out until the cotton shipments come to their rescue. The 'bulls' say that meantime they will 'squeeze' them by excessive borrowing rates, equal in the aggregate to a still further advance.

"The money market was easy at seven per cent, as the extreme rate on call loans with pledge of miscellaneous collaterals. Commercial paper was dull at nine to twelve per cent. for prime acceptances, buyers giving the preference to short-time paper. Foreign exchange was utterly demoralized by the excitement in gold, the advance in the price of the latter repressing the little demand which exists at this season, and drawers pressing their bills for sale in order to get the gold. At the close on Saturday the nominal quotations were 108¾ for prime bankers' sixty-day and 108⅝ for sight sterling. The prospect in the money market during the ensuing week is flattering from the character of the bank statement, the important features of which are an increase of over three millions in legal tenders, resulting from the liberal disbursements of the Treasury, a decrease in specie of over two millions, accounted for by the heavy customs payment, and an increase in loans of a million and a half.

"Despite the programme of increased purchases of bonds during the month of September, the Government market was heavy and irregular, although the tone at the close was much firmer than during the middle of the week, when the derangement of values was first brought about by the movement in gold. The feeling was quite general that active money was at hand, and holders were induced to part with their bonds. The bank statement dissipated this fear, and the purchases on foreign account at length checked the declining tendency."

—The Richmond *Enquirer* asserts that R. M. T. Hunter has no Senatorial aspirations, and will, for the present, stay in his shell.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Secretary of War on His Deathbed—The French Emperor Seriously Ill—The Relations of Egypt with Turkey—Catholic Convention in Europe—Disasters.

Financial and Commercial

FROM EUROPE.

Napoleon Decidedly Ill and Exhausted—The Public Mind Excited.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 5—Night.—Private advices from Paris have been received here to-night on the subject of the actual condition of Napoleon's health. These despatches represent that the illness of the Emperor has taken a somewhat alarming turn. His Majesty experienced an attack of the disease yesterday which occasioned him an unusual amount of extreme pain and suffering. This paroxysm subsided after a little time, but to-day the Emperor feels much exhausted from its effects No fatal result of the attack is anticipated, but the existing symptoms are of such a character that they are decidedly calculated to excite uneasiness both in his family and the public mind.

Relations of Egypt and Turkey—Acceptance of the Sultan's Letter.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Important advices relative to the actual existing condition of the relations between the Khedive of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey have been received here. The Khedive has promptly telegraphed to Constantinople his assent to the conditions—military, financial and tributary—which were embraced and insisted on in the Sultan's letter lately forwarded to him, thus evincing his determination to leave no excuse for any hostile action on the part of the Sultan. His Highness the Khedive expected to arrive in Constantinople on Monday and have an official interview with the Sultan immediately.

The French Minister in Constantinople telegraphed the main points of the Sultan's letter to the Khedive before he reached Alexandria, at the same time urgently advising him to submit to its terms.

The Catholic Hierarchical Convention—What It Portends—Platform of the Prelates for the Council in Rome.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—It is well known on the Continent, and also in England, that the Hierarchical Convention of the Catholic Bishops of Germany, in Fulda, Bavaria, is likely to have a very important and decided influence on the relation which the German Catholic Church generally will hold towards the Ecumenical Council in Rome.

A large number of the religious faculty of Germany, headed by Professor Dollinger, of Munich, the author of the series of articles recently published in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Augsburg, entitled "The Council at the Civilta," are openly in favor of the assumption by the German episcopacy of a liberal, independent stand before the Council on all such temporal political points as may come up before the assembled prelates. Although the Fulda Convention is held with closed doors and its proceedings kept secret, enough is already known to make it certain that the bishops take a stand against the position of the great body of the German clergy, and advocate the necessity of an entire submission to the decisions of the council in all things, holding such a course to be absolutely necessary for and inseparable from the maintenance of the Catholic belief in the doctrine of the infallibility of the Holy Father, the Pope, when presiding in a General Council of the Church.

Among the prelates present in the convention were the Right Reverend Cristophe Florentius, Bishop of Fulda; the Most Reverend Doctor Paulus Melchers, Archbishop of Cologne; the Right Reverend Doctor Heinrich Forster, Prince Bishop of Breslau; the Right Reverend Baron von Ketteler, Bishop of Mayence; with the Bishops of Panderhorn, Freres, Ernland, Heildesheim, Osnabruck, Augsburg, Eichstadt, Wurtzburg, and Rottenburg; the Vicar-General of Freiberg, the Vicar Apostolic of Dresden, with several other Church dignitaries of equal note.

It is also understood that it was resolved in the convention that the bishops should in future use their authority to enforce a strict ecclesiastical discipline and obedience throughout the members of the German priesthood.

The Austrian archbishops and bishops kept aloof from the Funda Convention. They will hold a separate conference in Salzburg.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 6—1 P. M.—Consols, 92⅞ for money and account. American securities opened dull, as follows:—Five-twenties of 1862, 83; 1865s, old, 82¾; 1867s, 82⅝; ten-forties, 75⅝; Illinois Central, 93¼; Erie, 22½. Subsequently 1862s advanced to 83⅛; 1865s to 83; and 1867s declined to 82.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—1 P. M.—Cotton opened dull at Saturday's prices and subsequently became flat and declined 1-16d.; middling uplands, 13¼@13¼d.; middling Orleans, 13¾d. The sales are estimated at 5000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 6—1 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Marine Disaster—Six Lives Lost.

NORFOLK, Sept. 6.—Part of the crew of the British barque Ezra, ashore on Body's Island, have arrived here. They report that in an attempt to reach the shore in a small boat, Captain Harless, his wife, the chief mate, a boy, and two seamen, named Peter Hanson and Peter Williamson were drowned. The crew also report that the vessel will probably be a total loss.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Four Long Branch Hotels Close.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 6.—In consequence of cold weather and departure of guests, four of the principal hotels close for the season to-day.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	204¾	Western Union Tele.	37
N. Y. and Erie R.	34	Toledo & Wabash R.	82½
Ph. and Rea. R.	97	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	78¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	103⅝	Mil. and St. Paul R. p	87¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	108	Adams Express	57
Chi. and N. W. com.	82¾	Wells, Fargo	18¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	91¾	United State	62½
Chi. and R. I. R.	113¾	Gold	137¾
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	87¾	Market steady.	
Pacific M. S.	80¾		

FROM NEW YORK.

Gale in New York Harbor—Supposed Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—There was a sharp gale in the harbor yesterday afternoon, and it is supposed occasioned several casualties.

Seven young men hired a boat at the Battery for a sail. The boat was subsequently found in the lower bay, bottom up, by the police boat. From papers found in the boat it was learned that the names of two of the unfortunate young men were Powers Beach and Arthur Swartout.

One of the boats of the New York Yacht Club was also picked up outside yesterday, and it is supposed that there has been a loss of life in this case also.

Who are Supposed to be Lost.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—It is not yet known with certainty who have been lost by the gale in the harbor, but from papers found it is surmised that their names was as follows:—

Arthur Swartout, of Brooklyn; William Norris and George Boswell, of Selma, Ala.; William Thomas, of Madison, Ga.; David Walker, of Trenton, N. J.; Henry Maner and Powers Beach, of Brooklyn; and Charles Chaffee, of New Orleans. Two others are thought to have been with the party, but their names are unknown. They were all clerks, and employes of the firm of Evans, Gardner & Co., dry goods merchants.

Further Particulars.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The police boat yesterday picked up a capsized sailboat off Fort Richmond. A coat, pocket diary, and letters addressed to Arthur Swartout, No. 380 Broadway, were discovered. The owner of the boat was found, and stated that six young men had hired it in the morning and nothing had been heard of them since. There was much excitement over the disaster, but inquiry this morning shows that the occupants were all picked up by another boat.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Condition of Secretary Rawlins—He is not Expected to Live Out the Day—How Life is Sustained—His Anxiety to See the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—At 5 o'clock this morning Secretary Rawlins' cough was more troublesome and respiration more difficult than earlier in the night. At 11 o'clock to-day he was asleep. One of the watchers at his bedside was General J. E. Smith, of the army. Nourishment and stimulants have been frequently administered, his physicians hoping by this means to sustain his fast waning strength until the return of the President, who is now expected this afternoon.

Gradually Sinking.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—10 A. M.—Secretary Rawlins is still alive, but he is gradually sinking. His physicians now think he may live through the day.

The President has not yet arrived. General Rawlins inquires for him every few minutes.

The Pulse Ebbs Low.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—11·30 A. M.—General Rawlins is rapidly sinking; he is sustained by stimulants. A physician has his finger on his pulse constantly, and when the beats fall below one hundred a small dose of brandy and water is administered. The effort seems to be to keep him alive until General Grant reaches here, which will be some time this afternoon. Though his mind thus far has been perfectly active, his intellect now is becoming somewhat clouded.

THE SOUTH.

Gloomy Accounts of the Condition of Affairs.

A leading Republican from South Carolina, who arrived in Washington yesterday, brings rather gloomy accounts of the condition of affairs in the western part of that State. The Edgefield and Abbeville districts are infested with bands of Regulators and Ku-Klux ruffians, many of whom reside in Georgia, and escape to that State after perpetrating their outrages. It has been found necessary to send a small force of U. S. troops to protect the internal revenue officers in the discharge of their duties. At the present time the United States Deputy Assessor, Captain Richard Realf, is guarded in his residence at Graniteville. He has been the recipient of many threatening notices. Governor Scott is endeavoring to suppress these disorders, and has stationed there a force of the State constabulary armed with Winchester rifles. Meetings were recently held, which were addressed by Judge Hoge, Colonel Chamberlain, and Mr. Realf, for the purpose of inducing the leading citizens to take measures, conjointly with the State authorities, to punish these outlaws. In Lexington county, near Columbia, bands of armed and disguised men are engaged in driving away colored laborers. One man was recently whipped and shot at. Many of the laborers neglected to make written contracts, and it is believed that this system of violence is resorted to in order to defraud them of their share of the crops. Murders are constantly occurring. One old colored man was recently beaten to death at Newberry by a Ku-klux party. Apart from these troubles, which are local and intermittent, the general condition of the State is excellent, crops are promising largely, and all the lower country is in a peaceable condition.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 137⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123; do. 1864, do., 122⅜; do. 1865, do., 122½; do. do. new, 121⅛; do. 1867, 121⅜; do. 1868, 120¾; 10-40s, 111⅜; Virginia sixes, new, 59; Missouri sixes, 87; Canton Co., 57; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central, 204½; Erie, 34¾; Reading, 97; Hudson River, 183¾; Michigan Central, 129; Michigan Southern, 104; Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187½; Western Union Telegraph, 37⅛.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Sept. 6, 1869.

The large crops of the present season and the prospective heavy demand from Europe for our leading agricultural staples, naturally lead to the impression that the course of trade during the usual fall months will be brisk and profitable to the country. A very severe monetary stringency may indeed check the realization of these hopes, but such a result seems scarcely possible. The ebb and flow of the money current East and West are too rapid to admit of any serious stagnation which can affect either trade or money to any extent. The only power in the country exists in New York, and if heavy combinations for locking up currency and gold there can be prevented until the close of inland navigation, when the merchants all over the country will have effected their usual exchange of commodities, all danger will have passed. The attempt has been already successfully made in the gold market, but as long as Secretary Boutwell holds the whip in hand in the shape of $25,000,000 in greenbacks, he can checkmate any attempt so nefarious as that feared.

There is nothing of interest to-day in our local money market to call for comment. Rates are unchanged.

Gold opened strong at 137½, and is quoted at noon to-day at 137⅜.

Government stocks are quiet, and prices without modification since Saturday.

There was more firmness in the Stock market this morning, but only a fair business was effected. Nothing was done in State loans. City 6s were quiet, with sales of the new issues at 101¾, and the old at 97.

Reading Railroad was moderately active and advanced ¼, selling at 48¼@48⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 57⅛; Minehill Railroad at 53¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56½; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 121¾.

Canal shares were quiet. Lehigh Navigation sold at 37½; 18 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 97½ for the Lehigh Gold Loan.

Coal shares were neglected.

The only transaction in Bank stocks was in Mechanics' at 32¾.

Railway shares were without improvement. Hestonville was taken at 12¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading RR	b5&int..	48¾			

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 C & A m 6s,89	94½	100 sh Reading			48·44
$400 Pa 6s 1 sc	104½	200	do	b.	48·44
$1700 City 6s,New	b.101¾	300	do	b.10.	48½
$1000 C & A 6s '89	c. 85½	1400	do	b.	48½
80 sh Mech Bank	32¾	100	do	b5&1.	48½
20 sh Penna R	b. 57⅛	100	do	c.	48½
36 sh Minehill R	53⅛	100	do	s30.	48½
18 sh Leh Val R	b. 56½	200	do	s30.	48⅝
20 do	56⅛	100	do	b5&in.	48·56
50 sh Leh Nav St	c 37⅛	100	do	c.	48·56
22 sh Cam & Am	b. 121½	100	do	b5&1.	48⅝
20 sh O C & A R	b. 41				

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122¾@123; 5-20s of 1862, 122¾@123⅛; do., 1864, 122¾@122⅝; do., Nov., 1865, 122⅜@122⅞; do., July, 1865, 121⅛@121½; do. 1867, 121⅜@121½; do., 1868, 120⅝@121⅛; 10-40s, 111¾@112; Currency 6s, 110⅝@111. Gold, 137.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122¾@123; do. 1862, 122⅞@123⅛; do. 1864, 122⅛@122¾; do. 1865, 122⅝@122⅞; do. 1865, new, 121⅛@121⅜; do. 1867, new do. 121⅜@121⅝; do. 1868, 120¾@121; do. 5s, 10-40s, 111¼@112; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 110½@110¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛; Gold, 137½@137¾; Silver, 132½@134½.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	137	11·45 A. M.	137¾
10·53 "	137½	11·49 "	137½
10·55 "	137⅝	12·05 P. M.	137⅝
11·30 "	137⅝	12·16 "	137½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 6.—Bark—100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron sold at $35 ₱ ton.

The Flour market is steady, but the volume of business is light, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who operate sparingly. Sales of 100 barrels superfine at $5·50; extras at $5·50@6; 300 barrels Northwestern extra family at $7@7·75; 200 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·75@7·25; 200 barrels Ohio do. do. at $7@7·50; and 100 barrels St. Louis do. do. fancy at $9·50. Rye Flour sells at $6·25, a decline.

The demand for Wheat continues good, but prices are not so strong. Sales of 3000 bushels new red at $1·50@1·55; 20,000 bushels Western do. on private terms; and 4000 bushels No. 1 spring on private terms. Rye is firm, with sales of Western at $1·15. Corn is quiet, but we continue former quotations. Sales of yellow at $1·20, and Western mixed at $1·15 1·17. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 63@65c., and new Pennsylvania and Southern at 53@60c. 7000 barrels Western sold on secret terms. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is dull and lower. A lot of iron-bound Western sold on Saturday at $1·26, and 50 barrels do. to-day, wood-bound, to arrive, at $1·20.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 6.—There was considerable urgency in the demand for Beef Cattle, and the market, under the influence of a light supply, was firm, closing at a fraction of an advance for the better descriptions. Receipts, 1774 head. We quote choice at 9@9½c.; prime at 7@8¾c.; and common at 5@6½c. per lb. gross. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
53 Owen Smith, Western, 7@8¾.
75 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 7@8½.
53 Dengler & McCleese, Chester county, 7@8.
100 P. McFillen, Western, 7@8¾.
123 Ph. Hatheway, Western, 7½@8¾.
81 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@8½.
74 B. F. McFillen, Western, 7½@8¾.
105 James McFillen, Western, 7@8¾.
100 E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 7@8¾.
201 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 7@8¾.
135 Mooney & Smith, Western, 6½@9¾.
140 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@8¾.
43 H. Chain, Western Pennsylvania, 6¾@7¼.
150 John Smith & Bro., Virginia, 6½@9¾.
28 Jesse Miller, Chester county, 7@8.
49 R. Baldwin, Chester county, 6¾@8¾.
50 J. Clemson, Western, 7@8¾.
95 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7@8¾.
23 A. Kemble, Chester county, 6½@8¾.
38 J. Gollhrop, Chester county, 7@8¾.
58 C. Welker, Virginia, 5@6.

Cows and Calves were steady. We quote Springers at $40@60 and Cows and Calves at $45@75. Receipts, 200 head.

Sheep were rather quiet, but prices were without change; sales of 15,000 head at the Park and Avenue yards at 4@6c. per pound, gross.

In the market for swine there was a better feeling, and in slop Hogs we notice an advance of 25c., sales being reported at $13@13·50. Corn fed were unaltered in price, and found purchasers at $14@14·50 per 100 pound, net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)
QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 6.—Arrived, steamship Nebraska.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....70 | 11 A. M.....80 | 2 P. M.....87

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde&Co.
Barque Dryaden, Gahrsen, Amsterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Herald, Loughlin, St. Jago, G. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Schr N. J. Miller, Dunham, St. John, N. B.,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PRICE OF PROTECTION.

From the N. Y. World.

A continental war and a dictatorship! At that price we may have a first-class article of protection, warranted to wash. Mr. Greeley offers us the bargain, guarantees the goods, and wants to know why the devil we don't jump to close it. He points to France and beet-root sugar—a discovery which, if we may believe him, was due much more to British Orders in Council than to modern chemistry, and to Napoleon than to Margraff. Wherefore let us inaugurate another gigantic human-slaughter epoch, enthrone another dictator on this side the Atlantic, "embodiment of energy and forecast," establish schools of chemistry from the Passamaquoddy to the Gulf of California, and order the retorts and the professors to bring forth sugar from starch according to the programme of Liebig, a greater than Margraff.

The soul of the great Doctor Pangolos, so beautifully described by Voltaire in his Candide, has transmigrated into the philosopher of Chappaqua. When Doctor Pangolos is found in Holland by Candide, suffering from a loathsome disease, he consoles himself and his pupil by some such argument as this:—You see, says the philosophical sufferer, my ailing is undoubtedly the consequence of the discovery of America. Wherefore, were I not in agony now, it follows that Columbus would not have discovered the Western continent; and, had he not made known to mankind that new world, we would not to-day be enjoying the luxuries of tobacco, sugar, coffee, and potatoes. Hence, my dear pupil, it is absolutely necessary that I should be afflicted with this peculiar disease if the world was to be provided with these precious commodities.

So, says the philosopher of Chappaqua, with an equally clear and a still more fearless logic, Napoleon decimated the youth of all Europe, consigning perhaps three millions of them to slaughter, but for which he could not have conquered the continent nor issued the Berlin decree prohibiting trade with England, nor had in retaliation England's blockade whereby Frenchmen got but little sugar to sweeten their tea, whereby came Margraff half a century earlier, and thereby the schools of chemistry, and thence commercial beet-root sugar.

Do the American people like the picture? Will they take protection at the price?

Before they rush into the bargain, we beg to suggest that not even protection—*plus* a continental war, *plus* the decimation of the youth of Europe, *plus* the dictatorship of Napoleon, *plus* the war-ruin of other and manifold industries, *plus* the loss of all the labor that all the soldiers of France and of England and her allies might have contributed to the industries of a world at peace, *plus* the increment of the war-debts of Great Britain and the continental nations, not even these all combined did as a matter of fact suffice to bless the world with beet-root sugar. Napoleon's downfall left its production in no satisfactory state. In Germany, its failure was owing to the high cost of growing beet-root and of suitable machinery and the lack of copital. These difficulties and the like in France, not overcome by the dictator and all his enginery, political, warlike, and decretal, have been overcome by the subsequent and enormous growth of modern chemistry and its applications in scientific agriculture.

Since when has beet-root sugar production begun to flourish in crowded France and Germany? We say nothing of sparsely populated Russia, where it is made cheaper than the cane sugar in Mauritius, on virgin soils, with the grass of the steppes cut and dried for fuel, and by labor that costs next to nothing. Its success is about twenty years old and is due to modern chemistry, itself not very much older. Modern chemistry pointed out the lands which were most fit for growing beet-root crops. Modern chemistry provided the beet growers with artificial manures of acids, salts, and lime, to say nothing of its signalizing the value of guano, opportunely appearing then. Modern chemistry pointed out in Germany the value of the lands surrounding Magdeburg or near the Elbe, and designated the specially suitable parts of France instead of decreeing 32,000 hectares to its cultivation, and despatching instructions "to the prefects of the several departments (!) into which France is divided." Modern science, moreover, has invented suitable processes and machinery for expressing the last grain of saccharine matter from the root thus made prolific. And modern capital, seeing that protection was no longer persuading farmers to plant the beet in lands better suited to grow oats or barley, but that agricultural chemistry had taught them to raise from 100 to 150 per cent. more of beet-root than they before could possibly do without its aid, has opened its stores freely to the successful and naturally established enterprise.

Protection has indeed retarded this beneficent progress. It was an industry requiring cheap acids for manure, and cheap salts and limes, which protection makes dear; requiring cheap machinery and cheap iron, which protection makes outrageously high; requiring capital, which is always loth to invest when its profits are at the mercy of the log-rolling of protectionists; requiring cheap labor, of which, as of the prosperity of the laborer, protection is the remorseless enemy. Since the partial, and in some cases the total removal of these impediments, the stunted growth of the root has been replaced in Germany and in France by bountiful luxuriance.

Beet-root sugar might become a great and prosperous industry in the United States. We shall sweeten the cups of Great Britain herself with it long before we fill them with an infusion of American-grown tea, though the Chinese immigration keep up in a way to frighten the fifteenth amendment Republicans into fits. We have cheap and suitable lands by the million acres, to say naught of land like the Jersey flats; but the other three essential requisites—cheap fuel, cheap labor, and cheap machinery—our protective tariff now makes impossible to be had in this or any other industry.

There are two bronze statues before the King's palace in Berlin, a present from the Emperor Nicholas to the King of Prussia. In one, the horse-breaker prevents his steed from taking the forward leap for which all his energies are strung. In the other, the steed-tamer encourages the noble brute to backward steps. So deal the protective-tariff men with our manufactures and our agriculture.

THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The independence of Cuba has been officially acknowledged by one nation. Peru has led the way for the other republics of South and North America. We published last Friday the text of the decree promulgated by President Balta, declaring that "The independence of the island of Cuba from Spanish dominion, and also the republican form of government therein established, are hereby recognized." Peru, it is known, is one of the most important and flourishing republics of South America. It has a larger population than any other, except New Granada, and its action will soon be followed, no doubt, by the other republics of that continent. Nor will Mexico be slow in following the example. Indeed, we may expect to hear shortly that the independence of Cuba is recognized by all the nations of America, South and North, except Brazil and the United States. Brazil, of course, can have no sympathy with the Cubans or any other people struggling for liberty and to establish a republican form of government. As a monarchy she is naturally the friend of Spain and royalty everywhere. Her government is an anomaly and a pernicious exotic on American soil. But what of our own Government? What will the United States do with regard to Cuba? Will it follow the example of Peru and recognize the independence of the Cubans? The encouragement or support thus given by Pern, or that will be given by the other smaller republics of America to the Cubans, will have a good effect; but after all their success and the fate of their rich and beautiful country may depend upon the action or inaction of the United States. It is true the Cubans may prolong the struggle, or even conquer their independence ultimately, without the recognition or interposition of the American Government; but what would Cuba be worth afterwards? What horrors of war and what a terrible sacrifice of life would be the consequence of such a cold-hearted policy?

The question arises here, then, what will our Government do? We hear from Washington, we hear from different points of the country where the President and his Cabinet are perambulating, and we hear indirectly from the mouths of General Grant and Secretary Fish, that the administration cordially sympathizes with the Cubans, and that it is taking measures to secure their independence. Nor can we doubt that it is so. General Grant, we feel assured, is sincere and earnest in his desire to see Cuba free, and the Secretary of State has expressed the same desire too plainly to doubt his sincerity. Congress has already spoken in the most emphatic manner. The unanimous vote of the House of Representatives expressing sympathy with the Cubans was full of meaning, and indicates further action on the part of Congress when it reassembles. There is but one sentiment on this subject throughout the country. The people of all sections and classes are for the Cubans, and wish the Government to take measures for their independence. Why, then, this delay? If it be the policy and determination of the Government and people of the United States that Cuba shall be free, why does the administration hesitate and temporize so long? It seems to us that the time has come when the Cubans should be recognized as belligerents at least, and thus give them the same status and privileges as the Spaniards in the purchase of materials of war. The Government did well in placing an embargo on the gunboats being constructed here for the Spaniards, and it is to be hoped that these war vessels will not be allowed to leave the United States; but it should not stop at this point. Arms and munitions of war are frequently shipped here for the Spaniards in Cuba, while the Cubans are denied this privilege. Let the belligerents be put on the same footing. This will neither seriously affect our peaceful relations or negotiations with Spain nor the Alabama claims, and might stir up the Spanish Government to a more prompt settlement of the Cuban question.

Judging from the news which we have received lately from Spain, it is evident the Government at Madrid, as well as the Spanish press and people, begin to lower their haughty tone about subjugating the insurrection and holding on to the island of Cuba at all hazards. The latest telegraphic despatch from Madrid says:—"The journals here are despondent about Cuba, and demand fuller official information of the state of affairs on the island." Nor can Spain fail to be impressed by the views of the leading journals of Europe, which show that the only solution of the Cuban difficulty is to turn the island over to the United States or cede its independence. In every point of view, then, we think the time has come when our Government should speak in unmistakable language to the Spanish Regency as to its policy concerning Cuba and the inevitable destiny of that island. Delay may only create complications, perpetuate the horrors of a most atrocious system of war, and make the island, like St. Domingo, which also was once the richest gem of the Antilles, comparatively valueless to us or to the world. This is the paramount question of the day, and we hope the administration will act on it promptly and with decision.

THE POLITICAL TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The National Temperance Convention, which had been in session at Chicago for several days, adjourned finally on Thursday last. Its transactions were of considerable interest, as the beginning of an attempt to make the temperance reform a political movement, and to secure throughout the country the enactment of prohibitory liquor laws similar to the statute now existing in Massachusetts. These objects were not directly avowed by every speaker; but they were implied in the remarks of those who did not state them, except in one or two instances where men were bold enough to proclaim their dissent from the whole movement as thus based on a political footing. On the last day of the meeting the platform was reported; and the third resolution purports to sever the connection of the temperance men with the existing political parties, and to organize them into a party by themselves.

This resolution was debated at considerable length and with great acrimony. The controversy became so bitter that one of the speakers was hissed down. The name first proposed by the new party was the "National Anti-dramshop party." This was changed, by a unanimous vote, to the "National Temperance party," and the whole platform was then adopted. A gentleman from Massachusetts endeavored to secure the passage of a resolution providing that the temperance men in each State should not be committed by the action of the convention so as to be obliged to organize distinct political parties in their respective localities until they should deem it for the interest of the cause to do so. It does not appear that this resolution was passed.

In the debate a Rev. Mr. Belch, of Illinois, said that "he that doubted is damned," thus severely reflecting upon the future prospects of a large proportion of the temperance men of the United States, who are doubtful of the propriety or good sense of the movement initiated by the convention. They think that the past history of political parties in the different States of the Union shows how frequently the administration of the Government passes from one of the great parties to the other, and how insecure is the tenure of either for any great length of time; and they feel that it is wrong to put the temperance movement on a basis where it could never hope for a permanent controlling influence.

We are opposed to prohibition, and believe that prohibitory laws are among the worst foes of the temperance cause. The platform of the convention seems to us incorrect as to the facts which it assumes, and impolitic in the measures resolved upon. Strong as the temperance men are, they are not united in this political movement; and if they were, the principles upon which it is founded are so far from being true ones that we could not wish them success.

In a previous article we pointed out the benefit which the temperance cause would derive from free public lectures on the physical effects of drinking ardent spirits, delivered in all our large cities and towns by distinguished scientific men. If the convention had taken steps to secure the delivery of such lectures, it would have done some good.

HOB AND NOB WITH ANTICHRIST.

From the London Saturday Review.

A star has fallen from the Protestant firmament. Dr. Cumming has forgotten his own teaching, and given the world another warning not to judge a man by his books. If there is one lesson more than another which shines in every page of the Doctor's writings, it is that the Pope is Antichrist. On the precise date of the end of the world Dr. Cumming has, we believe, permitted himself to waver. If he has not exactly halted between two opinions, he has at least held several consecutively. But the character of the Pope has been the adamantine foundation of all his predictions. It is this alone that has enabled him to draw the horoscope of the earth. If the Pope be not Antichrist, what becomes of the 1260 years? And with the 1260 years lost there is neither starting-point nor goal left. We do not know when they began or when they end. For his own sake, therefore, Dr. Cumming might have been expected to hold fast by this faith. Perhaps it was this very assurance that has brought about his overthrow. "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this?" has always argued a spirit too presumptuous for safety.

The particulars of this melancholy catastrophe, as gathered from Dr. Cumming's letter to the *Times*, seem to be these:—The Pope has addressed Protestants on the assembling of the approaching Council. Dr. Cumming thinks, or affects to think, that the Pope has invited the Protestants; and we can quite understand why the theologian of Crown Court accepts an invitation before it was given. The fact is, as we took occasion to show at the time, that the Orientals were asked to attend the Council, while Protestants and non-Catholics were only prayed for, but not invited. But it suits Dr. Cumming not to have read, or not to be able to understand, the Papal address. Had Dr. Cumming not been spoken to, he could hardly have spoken. So he imagines an invitation which was never given, and observes that had this non-existent invitation been only "addressed to the members of his (the Pope's) own communion or denomination it would barely be noticed by those who do not belong to the Roman Catholic Church." As, however, the summons is comprehensive enough to embrace Dr. Cumming, it "really deserves some consideration," and as a matter of fact has "created no little interest among the nations of the earth." Everywhere that the Bull of Convocation has penetrated, the first inquiry has doubtless been, will this draw Dr. Cumming? The silence on the part of the Protestants of Europe which followed the receipt of the invitation will be variously explained according to the view taken of Dr. Cumming's conduct. He himself probably holds that it was only a natural modesty which kept lesser Protestant teachers silent until their chief had spoken. Others will say that they have been mercifully preserved from the snare into which an unchastened vanity has led Dr. Cumming. At all events, for some time "nobody seemed disposed in answer to this request to offer to make an appearance. * * * * It therefore occurred" to Dr. Cumming, as to "one in some degree acquainted with the subject"—mark the modesty which so well becomes the author of a hundred volumes—"and pleased rather than otherwise with the Pope's invitation, to take some preliminary steps" with a view to presenting himself at the Vatican. We must pause for a moment to congratulate the Pope on this exceeding instance of good fortune. Whether the council meets or not, whether it decrees what the Holy Father wishes or not, whether it is in other respects a success or not, he has been amply repaid for summoning it. Dr. Cumming has been "rather pleased than otherwise," and Pius IX has not lived in vain. The particular preliminary step which recommended itself to Dr. Cumming was to write to Archbishop Manning, "begging of him, as the Chief Minister of his Church in England, such information as he might find it proper or expedient to furnish. Dr. Cumming then asked, first, whether he would be heard; secondly, whether he would have freedom of speech—meaning, we presume, whether he would be heard as long as he liked to speak; and thirdly, whether he would be allowed to show why Protestants stand aloof from the Roman Church—in other words, whether he would be heard, no matter what he might choose to say. On receiving this, Archbishop Manning naturally suspected a joke, and, rightly thinking that the best way of disarming a jester is sometimes to answer him *au sérieux*, he sent a courteous reply to the effect that his correspondent would "meet with all charity and respect in making any grave and earnest communication to the Council." It is very possible that Dr. Cumming felt, on receiving this letter, that there might be some difficulty in making the Roman authorities believe that any communication coming from him would be "grave and earnest." Considering the woes Dr. Cumming has from time to time denounced against all who have any dealings with the Roman Church, and the warnings to come out of her that they be not partakers of her plagues, which he has repeatedly addressed to her members, they might very well have thought it impossible that he should be really in earnest in proposing to attend the Council. It was necessary, therefore, to prove to them that he was at once resolved and cautious—fully aware of the consequences which his boldness might bring on him, and at the same time desirous of taking all proper precautions against them. In the appendix to Archbishop Manning's "England and Christendom," he found a Papal decree ordaining that before anything is discussed with heretics they shall first undertake to submit to the determinations of the Council, and that, in case of their declining this, they are to be dealt with as condemned schismatics. Here was a discovery just suited to Dr. Cumming's purpose. It proved that in attending the Council he must, "according to this infallible decree, incur grave personal risk." All that he had ever written upon "the teaching of Dens, Liguori, Alphonso De Castro, the Episcopal oath, the Lateran canons, the *Corpus juris canonici*," rushed to his mind. He turned again to Archbishop Manning's letter, but it gave him no "hope of exemption from the penalties decreed," no "promise of suspending *pro tempore* the Papal rescript for his special benefit." Luther avowed his determination to go to Worms, though all the devils in hell should try to prevent him. Dr. Cumming feels that such heroic resolutions are out of place in the nineteenth century and in the minister of a Presbyterian congregation in Drury Lane; so he admits that the prospect of being "'dealt with'—that is to say, consigned to a bonfire, as John Huss was in similar circumstances"—would be an obstacle to his going to Rome.

In this dilemma he takes Archbishop Manning's advice, and addresses himself directly to the supreme authority. He has written, he tells us, "to Pope Pius IX, with all respect and deference, a short letter in the accustomed ecclesiastical Latin form." Has Dr. Cumming succeeded in deceiving himself when he talks in this way, or is he only anxious to deceive others? It is all very well to talk of the "accustomed ecclesiastical Latin form"—by the way, in what dictionary of ecclesiastical or other Latin has Dr. Cumming met with Presbyter*us*—but this is just the plea which has been put forward in all ages as an excuse for sinful conformity. Naaman only conformed to an "accustomed ecclesiastical form" when he proposed to bow down in the house of Rimmon. What business, we should like to know, has Dr. Cumming to begin a letter to Antichrist with "Sancte Pater," or to profess himself the servant "Sanctitatis Tuæ"? Because, we suppose, he can go to the Council in no other way. But if Dr. Cumming were consistent with himself, he would desire to keep away from all such gatherings as from an assembly of wicked doers. We read in the Apocalypse that all the world "wondered after the Beast," but we nowhere read that the saints exchanged civilities with him in the accustowed anti-Christian form, or asked leave to state the reasons why, as at present advised, they must decline to accept his mark. A few words at the end of the letter suggest, we fancy, the key to Dr. Cumming's lamentable apostacy. "I am persuaded," he says, addressing the editor of *Times*, "that if you send, as you no doubt will, a reporter to the successive meetings of the Council, he will not be able to report any language used by me or the others"—meaning Dr. M'Neile, the Bishop of Ripon, and another eminent, but to us, alas! unknown, Protestant champion, Dr. Blakeney, all three of whom Dr. Cumming hopes to take with him—"inconsistent with the courtesy we owe, or the respect we feel, to the sovereign Pontiff and the assembled prelates." The vision of a "discussion," such as we believe he has often borne a part in in earlier life, floats before Dr. Cumming's imagination. The fields in which he has hitherto won his honors were but the obscure platforms of local Protestant meetings. Now he dreams of glorifying himself at Rome with the whole Roman Catholic Episcopate for adversary, the *Times* for reporter, and the world for audience. He knows, doubtless, that he can trust the judgment of a *Times'* correspondent, and he pictures to himself three or four columns of small type introduced in such fashion as this:—"The Bishop of Orleans then addressed the Council at great length and was followed by Cardinal Bonaparte. As Dr. Cumming's reply to these eminent prelates will probably be of more interest to your readers, I subjoin it in full." Great indeed would be the excitement in Protestant circles, loud and long-sustained the song of triumph among the seat-holders of Crown Court.

We have some difficulty in determining whether this letter to the Pope is really meant as a serious production or as an elaborate and somewhat heavy jest. The "chaff"—for it deserves no other name—about "grave personal risk," "consigned to a bonfire," and the like suggests the latter interpretation, and the prominence often given on Protestant platforms to what are called "humorous illustrations" of the errors of Rome makes the supposition additionally probable. Dr. Cumming may have, like John Gilpin, a pleasant wit, and love what he considers a timely joke. On the other hand, his description of the attitude he proposes to assume at the Council has a serious sound about it. "We shall, I am sure, exhibit all the candor of reasoners, the charity of Christians, and the homage of men invited to appear in another realm, and before a venerable synod"—the phrase in Dr. Cumming's mouth may be compared with Dante's "grave citizens of Dis"—"to enunciate the grounds on which they retain their separation from Rome, and their adherence to the Church of the Reformation." The Council will work one wonder at all events if it converts Dr. Cumming into a candid reasoner or a charitable Christian, and the miracle will be all the more conspicuous from the remarkable want of the former quality displayed in one passage of this very letter. Dr. Cumming professes himself prepared to prove that "there is in the Protestant Church in all its branches a more thorough and pervading unity" than is generally admitted. Considering that the "Protestant Church" regarded in this extremely general way, must be held to include Dr. Cumming, the Dean of Westminster, M. Cocquerel, and Professor Ewald, Dr. Cumming either knows beforehand that he can prove nothing of the kind, or his theory of a thorough and pervading unity must be singularly elastic. Perhaps, however, this statement is meant to carry just as much conviction as his assumed fear of being consigned to a bonfire.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	126,900·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·000
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,361·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,380·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900.00
$1,103,900 Par. Market value, $1,150,325·25 Cost, $1,093,604·25.	
Real Estate	26,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·0
Cash in bank $116,150·08	
Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
	$1,647,367·80

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, a disturbance took place at a public house in the neighborhood of Pegg and New Market streets, between a number of men who had been indulging freely in the use of spirituous liquors. At the time the disturbance was at its height Mayor Fox passed down the street, and noticing the crowd, immediately went among the contending parties, in order, if possible, to quell the outbreak. Finding that it was impossible to do so without aid, he summoned a number of policemen under Lieutenant Brurein, when six of the turbulent persons were arrested and taken to the lock-up. Soon after another disturbance took place at St. John and Buttonwood streets, through the same cause, when the Mayor, assisted by a number of policemen, succeeded in arresting eight or ten of the men engaged in the fight. They were all taken to the Station House by the police. The affair created considerable excitement, a large number of men, women, and children having been drawn to the spot by the noise.

—William Read, a house painter, fell from the third story of a house at Seventeenth and Vine streets, on Saturday, and broke one of his legs. He resides in Front street, near Thompson. John Monroe, nine years old, had a leg broken on Saturday, by a fall while attempting to jump on a moving freight train, on Washington avenue.

Domestic Affairs.

—Secretary Boutwell will return to Washington in a couple of weeks.

—President Grant left Saratoga yesterday afternoon, for Washington.

—$225,000 in bullion was shipped from Central City, Colorado, during August.

—General Canby's proclamation respecting the Virginia election will be issued probably on the 15th inst.

—During August the government agent at Denver, Colorado, disposed of 19,913 acres of public lands.

—The yacht race for $1000, on the Chesapeake bay, was won on Saturday by the yacht R. S. Banks.

—It is decided by Acting Secretary Richardson, that gannister is liable to a duty of five dollars per ton.

—On Saturday the "Haymakers," of Lansingburg, beat the Maryland, of Baltimore, by a score of 25 to 12.

—The Northern Liberty Hose Company, of this city, reached Buffalo on Saturday night, and met with a warm reception.

—The old blockade-runner Lilian has sailed from New Orleans ostensibly for Florida ports, but it is believed really for Cuba.

—2000 barrels tanking, engine-houses and derricks, and 1500 barrels of crude oil, were destroyed by fire at Petrolia on Saturday last.

—The Berks county Republicans have made the following nominations for the Legislature:—Captains J. S. Trexler, Charles Melcher, and John S. Tryon.

—Commissioners Burns, Dodge, and Bishop telegraph to Washington that their "council" with the Kiowas and Camanches, at Fort Sill, was satisfactory.

—The Norfolk and Great Western Railroad Company has concluded to sell five hundred thousand acres of land to the Virginia International Land Company.

Foreign Affairs.

—Last week the cotton imports at Liverpool were remarkably heavy.

—The London *Morning Post*, in an article on Canadian matters, comes to the conclusion that "the consolidation and development of Canada are at hand."

—The Marquis of Hartington, at the Sheffield banquet, informed his hearers that his task for the next session of Parliament would be the settlement of the Irish land question.

SECRETARY RAWLINS.

His Condition—No Hopes of His Recovery.

It was thought in Washington, on Saturday at noon, that Secretary Rawlins was convalescent, but about 4 o'clock P. M. he began to fail. He rallied a little at 9 P. M., but at 11 o'clock his pulse became very feeble, and he lay without any noticeable change until 8 A. M. yesterday, when he called for and ate his breakfast, after which he directed the disposition of matters relative to his own private business. At 11 A. M. there was a favorable change. During yesterday afternoon various friends called, including Secretaries Fish, Cox, and Robeson, Postmaster-General Creswell, and General Sherman, who returned to Washington yesterday morning; Commissary-General Eaton, General Eaken, of the Quartermaster's Department; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker, and General Howard.

Many inquiries were made during the day regarding his health, at the house of Second Assistant Postmaster-General Giles A. Smith, of Illinois, with whom Secretary Rawlins has recently made his home. Dr. Bliss, who is the attendant physician, has been in constant consultation with Surgeon-General Barnes, Dr. Norris, and others of like prominence. The Secretary's private friends have been unwearied in their efforts to render kind offices, while General Dent, of the President's household, has, without intermission, remained at his bedside, and has sent several telegrams to President Grant regarding the condition of the Secretary.

Yesterday afternoon, at his own request, Secretary Rawlins was visited by a Methodist clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, a stationed minister in Washington, by whom he was baptized, and with whom, at a subsequent hour, he partook of the sacrament. He has, throughout his sickness, been conscious of his real condition, and has signed all papers which may affect the future circumstances of his family.

At 8 P. M. he was resting quietly, and no aggravation of his symptoms is at present anticipated. There is no prospect of final recovery, but his moral courage is such that his life may be prolonged for a day. President Grant is expected to arrive in Washington to-day. The condition of Secretary Rawlins casts a gloom over the entire city, and is the theme of conversation in all circles.

At 12:30 last night, Secretary Rawlins appeared to be free from pain, and was asleep. There has been no perceptible change in his condition for the last three hours.

The President and the Secretary.

President Grant, who is at Saratoga, was to have left this morning for Utica, with his family, to visit the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, but the character of despatches received from Washington yesterday induced him to write the following letter:—

"To Hon. Roscoe Conkling—My Dear Sir:—It is with extreme regret that I have learned of the dangerous illness of Secretary Rawlins, whose relations with me have been so intimate from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present day. This compels me to forego the contemplated pleasure of a visit to your city to-morrow. I know that you and my other friends will appreciate the motive which calls me from a pleasure trip to the bedside of a comrade who has rendered such signal service to his country, and whose death will cast a gloom over the nation. The most recent despatches scarcely leave a hope that I may see him alive.

"Sincerely yours, U. S. GRANT."

EMEUTE.

Bold Attempt to Break the Lancaster County Prison.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 5.—An outbreak took place this A. M. at six o'clock at the Lancaster County Prison, which resulted in a fight and the escape of one prisoner. Just after the watchmen had been changed, a negro prisoner, named Coleman, managed to destroy the two locks of his cell; at the same time another negro prisoner also opened his cell door, and the two men, armed with shoemakers' knives, attacked the watchman of the corridor, and tied him in his chair; they then took the keys from his pocket and opened a closet where pistols were kept, and also opened the cells of three white convicts. The alarm had been given by this time, and Levi Sensing, the keeper of the prison, and his attendants, appeared, whereupon a fight ensued, in which the negroes used the pistols, but fortunately without inflicting injury. The convicts had opened the rear gate of the prison, but were overpowered before any of them, except a white man, named Curtis, could escape. Curtis was awaiting his trial for larceny, and will probably be recaptured.

Incidentals.

—Gail Hamilton's "model conductor" has left the railroad, and is to ascertain whether he can keep a hotel in Cincinnati.

—The citizens of Pittsburg, Pa., decided by a majority of 4416, in a total vote of only 5223, that they were not yet ready to be taxed to lay out and support a public park.

—The semi-annual meeting of the National Academy of Science commenced at Northampton, Mass., on Tuesday. Papers were read by Professor Arnold Guyot and Professor Wolcott Gibbs, of Cambridge.

—The New Orleans *Times* says that long trains of Texas cattle, with keen, long horns, stalwart frames, and rather skittish ways, may be seen almost daily moving northward on the Jackson Railroad.

—The Washington *Republican* of yesterday says that the President has appointed Walter E. Gresham, of Indiana, United States District Judge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge McDonald of Indianapolis.

—James T. Close, a Republican member elect of the House of Delegates of Virginia, died of cancer of the stomach, at his residence, near Arlington, on Wednesday morning. He was of Northern birth, but had resided in Virginia for the last twelve or fifteen years.

—The official vote of Kentucky at the August election, as declared from the office of the Secretary of State, is as follows:—For State Treasurer, James W. Tate, Democrat, 82,617; E. Rumsey Wing, Republican, 24,759; for the School tax, 78,208; against it, 54,275.

—The old men of Portland, Me., whose age ranged from 65 to 92, had an excursion and clambake on Tuesday. They amused themselves and created an appetite by leap-frog and such amusements, and after dinner they organized themselves into an "Aged Brotherhood."

—Boston estimates the capital employed in the hide and leather business in Massachusetts at $20,000,000. The amount of sales of leather, etc., in Boston last year reached $35,000,000, and during the same period about 720,000 foreign hides were imported into Boston.

—The Hartford *Courant* says there was considerable frost in that vicinity on Wednesday morning; and although no serious damage was done the standing tobacco crop, the cultivators were very lively during the day cutting and gathering in from the fields, in order to be on the safe side.

—The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* is again urging the abolition of the office of Vice-President. In case of the death of the President it would have the Secretary of State act as President until a new election can be held. It would have the people vote directly for President, and the Senate elect its own President, to serve for two years.

—The Knoxville *Press and Herald* says that Calvin Langston, who is in jail in that city under sentence of death, convicted of the murder of two women and a boy, and who has appealed to the Supreme Court, is fast becoming hopelessly insane. He imagines that the victims are continually around him, and always upbraiding him for his horrible cruelty to them.

—The Mayor and one of the citizens of Fulton, Ill., have had a little contest, in which they at first confined their demonstrations to alternately laying down and tearing up a sidewalk on successive days. Finally the Mayor assaulted the citizen, and then went before a justice and pleaded guilty. He was fined $5, which a correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says was a deserved rebuke for tyrannical overbearing, browbeating, and official all-sufficiency.

—The Peabody Library at Post Mills (Thetford), Vt., has just received from George Peabody a large oil painting of himself. The position is standing with face front and full face view. The right hand is thrust into the breast of the buttoned coat, the left holds a paper on which may be read, in imitation of Mr. Peabody's handwriting:—"To the Chairman of the Peabody Library, Post Mills Village, Vermont, George Peabody."

—Samuel Scott, of Dayton, has been selected as the Temperance candidate for Governor of Ohio, in place of J. E. Ingersoll, declined. In accepting the nomination he says that for the last twenty years he has advocated the principles of prohibition, and that he believes the time has "fully come" when temperance men should vindicate this doctrine at the ballot-box.

—A new professorship has been established in Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, supported by a gift of $25,000 from Thomas Beaver, Esq., of Danville. The incumbent of the chair is to have charge of the Department of Biblical Literature. Rev. Dr. Dashiell, the new President, has assumed his position, and the munificent centenary collection makes the endowment of the college now about a quarter of a million.

—Dr. Franklin's fund of £1000, which he willed to Boston in 1791, and expected to increase to £131,000 in a hundred years, amounted to only $133,493·36 on the 1st of January last, and at this rate of increase will not reach that amount at the appointed time. Dr. Franklin directed that it should be loaned in small sums to young married artificers; that £100,000 should be expended for public works in 1891, and the remainder continue on interest another hundred years, when a portion was to go the city and some £3,000,000 to the State.

GENERALITIES.

The Maple Creek Mystery.

The Monongahela Valley *Republican* denies the correctness of the statement made concerning the finding of the body of an unknown man in a clump of underwood on the bank of Maple creek, near Monongahela City. It says:—"There are no doubt good grounds for supposing that there has been foul play, or at least something which ought to be cleared up, but as yet no 'murdered man,' with his throat cut from ear to ear,' has been found. On Thursday, a large crowd of persons turned out to attempt to ferret out the facts in the case. Going to the carcass of the horse, they traced his tracks through two corn-fields and one oats field—between branches of Maple creek—at which point they found the tracks of two horses, the places where they had been hitched, and also where the rider or riders had dug and roasted some potatoes. This brought the searchers to a public road, where they lost all traces. The fences between the enclosures crossed had been laid down and carefully rebuilt, except the one nearest the carcass, which was partially rebuilt. Owing to the advanced stage of decomposition of the horse, it was supposed to have died two or three weeks since. The animal was a bay, with three white feet. Thus far there has been nothing developed to indicate where the horse came from or who brought it."

A Medium Exposed.

Professor J. W. Caldwell and Laura V. Ellis, the child medium, a little girl of twelve, have been exhibiting in Western Massachusetts a series of "wonderful physical manifestations," after the style of the Davenport Brothers. Some of the tricks were very clever. The medium was securely fastened with strips of cotton cloth to a seat in a small cabinet. While thus tied numerous feats were performed, such as tying and untying a strip of cloth around her neck or waist; taking a ring and placing it on any of her fingers, or in her mouth or ear. A bell placed in the medium's lap was rung; a drum played upon with a drumstick, and then with fingers, and the sides of the cabinet were vigorously pounded with a stick. A voice quite like the medium's, only a trifle heavier, was heard in the cabinet when the door was closed, which professed to belong to the spirit of one "Blake," who, when on earth, was a soldier, and "got shotted" at the first battle of Bull Run. In Great Barrington, however, according to the Berkshire *Courier*, the committee, in examining the child's fastening, rubbed some lampblack upon her fingers, and when the strip was next manipulated by the supposed spirit blackened finger-marks were distinctly visible. One of the committee also heard the child say in a low tone to her father, when an experiment with a ring failed:—"Father, I couldn't make it stay in my ear; it dropped out." The explanation of the tricks performed by Ellis is said to be very simple, the whole secret lying in slipping the arm a little way into the bandages, instead of withdrawing the hands from them, as would at first be supposed necessary, and any slender boy or girl can easily learn it.

Scuttling Ships at Sea.

In speaking of the recent attempt to scuttle the schooner T. L. Knight, of Camden, bound to Salem, Mass., the Boston *Traveller* says:—

"This reminds us of a similar incident which occurred several years since in the Indian Ocean. Captain Laughlin McKay, of East Boston, then in command of a British ship bound for Bombay, spoke another British ship laden with teak, from Bassein for Liverpool, and her captain and crew reported her unseaworthy, being half full of water. Captain McKay took them all on board, and then, with his carpenter and a boat's crew, inspected the ship. He found her bored in several places, and in the presence of those who had abandoned her, plugged the holes, pumped her out, put his chief mate and twelve men on board, who carried her into Colombo (Ceylon), and thence, after obtaining more men, brought her to Liverpool.

"Captain McKay landed the crew of the abandoned ship at Bombay, where the guilty parties were tried and transported for felony afloat. Captain McKay and his crew received a handsome salvage from the underwriters, for the ship was heavily insured. We do not know whether the abandoned schooner is insured, or whether the augur, by some mysterious power, had bored the holes in her without human hands."

Will of the Late Judge McDonald.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Aug. 31.

The last will and testament of the late Judge David McDonald was admitted to probate yesterday. We glean the following items from the document:—

To my grandchildren, Ella Venable, Alice Venable, William Venable and Mary G. M. Venable, I bequeath my farm in Vertland, Marion county.

To my daughters, Ella Ray, Flora and Lillie McDonald, I devise in fee simple my house and lot where I now reside, No. 201 North Pennsylvania street.

To my son, David H. McDonald, my large photographic likeness; also my two large manuscript books, in which I have noted many things touching theology, morality, science, and literature; also all my diaries; also my little manuscript book, containing sketches of myself and kindred.

To my son, Curran E. McDonald, I bequeath my manuscript book of poetry; also all my manuscript discourses, lectures on law, and other manuscripts not herein specified.

Other articles of minor consideration were willed to his daughters. He desired that two men should be selected by his executors to appraise his law library, and that John W. Ray should have the privilege of purchasing it at two-thirds of the price of such appraisement. If not purchased by Mr. Ray, then to sell it at auction to the highest bidder.

What is left of the estate is to be divided in two equal parts between David H. McDonald and the executors, in trust for Curran E. McDonald.

"I appoint David H. McDonald and John W. Ray as my executors. I trust that all my kindred be named in the will. Though they may not all be satisfied with its provisions, I will at least believe that I have endeavored to treat them all justly and equitably. To them all I bequeath my undying love. May we meet again."

Political.

—Democratic papers in Mississippi assert that the State Democratic Executive Committee stand divided—eleven to nine—upon the propriety of supporting the National Union Republicans.

—How must Northern Democrats feel when they hear such a fire-eater as the Memphis *Avalanche* crying out:—"For God's sake, and the sake of decency, let the poor negro alone, for he is a citizen with all the rights of a freeman, will never be shorn of them, and is irrevocably free."

—The New York *Commercial* says the number of beggars in that city is increasing, and that they swarm about the hotels, depots, and ferries. So long as they form a part of the voting population, the authorities will not adopt very strong measures to drive them away.—*Boston Traveller.*

—In his opening speech of the Ohio campaign, Governor Hayes said that the last Democratic Legislature had doubled the expenses of government; added one-third to the number of Judges; increased the local powers of creating indebtedness; and yet they had thrown out a bill to authorize a home for soldiers' orphans, to be supported by private munificence, although there are 1500 of them in the State needing aid, and 200 in the poor house.

—The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* is willing that Andrew Johnson should go to the Senate, but it wants him to go there as a Tennessee politician, and protests against his going as a representative of Southern sentiment. It tells him that he was always against Southern sentiment and Southern rights as long as it was the fashion to be so, and that, sooner or later, the South will have some of her faithful sons to represent her.

—The Detroit *Free Press* (Democratic) deems it already settled that no party can succeed in the next Presidential election without inscribing upon its banner universal amnesty, and, probably, universal suffrage, a tariff for purposes of revenue and not protection, a speedy return to specie payments, and a most rigidly honest, faithful, and economical administration of the Government, to the end that taxes may be largely diminished.

—Later returns from California indicate that the Democrats have carried the Legislature by a decided majority, thus insuring the failure of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. It now looks as if Selby, the independent, and not McCoppin, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of San Francisco, had been elected. At last accounts he was one hundred and twenty-five ahead.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:31	MOON SETS	.....
SUN SETS	6:25	HIGH WATER	2:29

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUREORROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Aug. 24
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 26
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 27
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 28
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York, via H	Aug. 28
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	Aug. 28
Holsatia	Havre	New York	Aug. 28
Cordova	London	New York	Aug. 28
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Aug. 30

FOR EUROPE.

Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 7
City of London	New York	Liverpool, via H	Sept. 7
China	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Sept. 9

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 6
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 9
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 9
Columbia	New York	Havana, via Nas	Sept. 9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 11
Tenawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 11
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Ada, Murphy, Antwerp, E. A. Souder & Co.
Br. barque Jas. Campbell, Harding, Kingston, Ja., G. C. Van Horn.
Schr Gen. Banks, Ryder, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr Mary Milnes, Parker, Boston, do.
Schr I. Thompson, Endicott, Providence, do.
Schr Trade Wind, Hoffman, Charleston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Evergreen, Brunce, Newport, do.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, Richmond, D. Cooper & Co.
Schr Mary and Virginia, Taylor, Norfolk, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Francis Satterly, Stetson, from Sagua, with sugar to S. Morris Waln & Co. Before reported at Quarantine.
Schr J. M. Taylor, Fowler, 3 days from Newark, with guano to Lister Bros.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. barque Elgin, Healy, 34 days from London, with chalk to order.
Schr Webster Barnard, Smith, from St. John, N. B., with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr D. Davidson, Smith, 6 days from Wellfleet, with mackerel to Nickerson & Crowell.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, 4 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Bloxsom, 1 day from Lebanon, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, from Boston.
Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, from Boston.
Schr C. R. Wood, Candage, from Boston.
Schr E. M. Fox, Case, from Boston.
Schr S. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr Polly Price, Yates, from Boston.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 5.—All the fleet before reported has gone to sea. LABAN L. LYONS.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 6.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

A. F. Woodman, with lumber to Molivain & Bush.
W. N. Carter, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Pfeiffer & Manning, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
J. H. Hugg, with lumber to A. J. Geiger.
M. W. Morris, with coal, for Chester.
G. B. Moore, with lumber to Henry Crosley.
Dodge Mills No. 3, with lumber.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 4.—Eleven barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Myrtle, with iron ore, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 4.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Edwin Hooper; Moscow; Great Eastern; F. McWilliams; Fremont; W. S. Burton; and J. C. Russell, all with coal, for New York.

Dido, with coal, for Bridgeton. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming, Julius, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 14th ult. lat. 49, long. 15.

Ship Almira, Gross, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 3d inst.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 4th inst.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 2d inst., with 115 bales cotton, 54 do. yarn, 15 do. rags, 3 bundles leather, 2 boxes leather, 250 bbls. naval stores, 36 tons phosphate rock, 5 casks clay, 1 box wax, 12 carboys, and sundry pkgs.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston 3d inst.

Schr Annie Magee, Young, sailed from East Greenwich 2d inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Nellie F. Burgess, McKean, hence at Belfast 30th ult. inst.

Schrs Belle, Howell, for Boston; G. R. Murray, Murray, for Bridgeport; C. Hadden, Wainwright, for New Haven; Geo. Tribble, Smith, for Dighton, all from Philadelphia; and Hiram White, Hawkins, from Trenton for Stonington, at New York 3d inst.

Schr Nightingale, Beebe, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 3d inst.

Schrs Fannie Blake, Parker, and Albert Pharo, Shourds hence, at Providence 2d inst.

Schrs Melona M. Knowles, Knowles; C. S. Watson, Adams, and Village Queen, Tillotson, sailed from Providence 2d inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Mary Anna, Haley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 1st inst.

Schrs John Walker, Davis, and Emily Hilliard, Trimble, sailed from Newport P. M. 1st inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Mary Francis, Boyle, hence, at Richmond 2d inst.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 1st inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Wake, Gandy, hence, at Washington, D. C. 3d inst.

RACES.

$10,000 PREMIUMS.

The Philadelphia Trotting Association,

FALL MEETING AT POINT BREEZE PARK,

ON SEPTEMBER 7, 8 and 9, 1869.

CLOSED WITH THE FOLLOWING ENTRIES;

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, Sept. 7.

No. 1. PURSE $1000.—For horses that have never beaten 3 minutes in harness or wagon—$650 to first, $250 to second, and $100 to third.

M. Roden, N. Y., enters s. g. Billy Rogers.
W. H. Doble, Phila., enters b. g. Hop.
H. A. White, Watertown, N. Y., enters s. s. Jack Draper.
S. C. Rogers, Phila., enters blk. g. Black Harry.
N. S. Ludwig, Pottstown, Pa., enters bwn. m. Dinah.
John Turner, Phila., enters b. m. Fanny.
D. S. Quinton, Trenton, N. J., enters b. s. Gen. Lyon.
Thos. Best, St. Louis, Mo., enters b. g. Henry.
W. H. Saunders, N. Y., enters bwn. m. Belle Clyde.
A. Patterson, N. Y., enters bwn. h. Norwood.

SAME DAY.

No. 2. PURSE $2500.—For horses that have never beaten 2:25 in harness or wagon; $1500 to first, $750 to second, and $250 to third.

D. Mace, N. Y., enters g. g. Grey Mack.
John Lovett enters b. s. H. W. Genet, nee Danvers Boy.
D. H. Blanchard, Boston, enters ch. g. License.
B. Doble, Philadelphia, enters b. g. Hotspur.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

No. 3. PURSE $1000.—For horses that have never beaten 2:45 in harness or wagon; $650 to first, $250 to second, and $100 to third.

E. Wagner, Reading, Pa., enters s. g. Tormentor.
W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, enters bwn. m. Lizzie Keller.
H. A. White, Watertown, N. Y., enters s. s. Jack Draper.
S. C. Rogers, Philadelphia, enters blk. g. Black Harry.
Thos. Best, St. Louis, Mo., enters b. g. Henry.
W. H. Saunders, N. Y., enters bwn. m. Belle Clyde.
A. Paterson, N. Y., enters bwn. h. Norwood.
S. G. Reid, Manchester, N. H., enters b. m. Sallie.

SAME DAY.

No. 4. PURSE $2000.—For horses that have never beaten 2:30 in harness or wagon—$1200 to first, $600 to second, and $200 to third.

John N. Harbeck, N. Y., enters g. g. Surprise.
E. L. Norcross, Boston, enters b. g. N. B. Palmer.
W. H. Woodruff, Boston, enters bwn. s. Membrino Prince.
John Turner, Phila., enters b. m. Fanny Allen.
A. Johnson, Baltimore, Md., enters bwn. s. George N. Patchen, Jr.
Owner, Phila., enters s. g. Harry D.
A. Patterson, N. Y., enters c. g. Dreadnaught.
D. Mace, N. Y., enters b. g. Confidence.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, Sept. 9.

No. 5. PURSE $1000.—For horses that have never beaten 2:35 in harness or wagon—$650 to first, $250 to second, and $100 to third.

Owner, Boston, enters c. g. Good One.
W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, enters b. g. Hop.
F. Scannell, New York, enters c. m. Louise.
H. P. Stetson, Philadelphia, enters s. m. Lady Lightfoot.
Owner, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Gazelle.
J. Odekirk, Freehold, N. J., enters blk. s. Patchen Chief.
Owner, Philadelphia, enters b. s. Membrino Pilot.
Thomas Best, St. Louis, Mo., enters b. g. Henry.
S. Woodruff, Elizabeth, N. J., enters b. g. Listener, formerly Stetson Bay.
R. Conklin, Philadelphia, enters b. s. Andalusia, formerly H. Clay.
A. Patterson, N. Y., enters g. g. Grey Prince.
D. Mace, N. Y., enters b. m. Lydia Thompson.
R. I. Anderson, N. Y., enters bwn. g. David Bonner.

SAME DAY.

No. 6. PURSE $2500—free for all horses—$1500 to first, $750 to second, and $250 to third.

B. DANIELS, N. Y., enters b. m. AMERICAN GIRL.
B. DOBLE, Philadelphia, enters b. m. GOLDSMITH MAID.
D. PFIFER, N. Y., enters b. m. LADY THORN.

Omnibuses will run every hour from Broad and Prime streets, commencing at 6 o'clock A. M., and every ten minutes, commencing at 12 o'clock, M. Fare, 25 cents each way.

Cars leave the New York Depot, West Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock P. M., each day, via Greenwich Point Branch, returning at 6 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the principal hotels, and at the Office, No. 144 S. Fourth street.

Horses will be called at 2 o'clock. Trotting commence at 2:15.

Restaurant on the ground.

Members and subscribers are respectfully requested to waive their privilege. Free list suspended.

Ladies not admitted without charge.

Tickets, $1.

WM. AMER, President.
R. STEEL, Secretary. 9 4 3t

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1023 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers, SHARPE & THOMSON, 5 27 wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at ERNEST ROPP'S Large Establishment, No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Orandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8rp

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth1

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER HOUSTON and GREENE Streets; entrance on Greene street (P. O. Box 1811),

NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1869.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until THURSDAY, October 7, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing from the United States the following Ordnance stores, to wit:—

20,000 Scarlet Blankets.
25,000 Horse Brushes.
20,000 Surcingles.
6,000 yards Webbing.
30,000 yards 36-inch Cartridge Serge.
25,000 yards 38-inch Cartridge Serge.
1,000 yards Flannel.
2,500 pounds Tow.
300 pounds White Yarn.
5,000 pounds Skirting Leather.
5,000 pounds Harness Leather.
4,700 pounds Russet Leather.
120 pounds Gusset Leather.
800 pounds Gum Arabic.
25 pounds Orpiment.
20,000 Blue Blankets.
20,000 Curry-combs.
2,500 Girths.
10,000 yards Planters' Linen.
2,000 yards Linen Duck.
1,000 pounds Saddlers' Thread.
600 yards Ticking.
500 pounds Cartridge Twine.
400 pounds Collar Leather.
75 Calf Lkins.
45 Morocco Skins.
500 pounds Bridle Leather.
150 pounds Deers' Hair.
19 quarts Laudanum.
10 pounds Prussiate of Potash.
10 pounds Sulphate of Potash.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department. Terms cash, in Government funds.

These stores are on hand at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Bidders will state in their bids whether they will receive the goods at New York city or West Troy, N. Y. Thirty days will be allowed for removal of the stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Stores."

Samples can be seen at Watervliet Arsenal or at this Agency.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
9 6 6t Major of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.

R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A CARD.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION,
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
will be opened September the 7th, at
No. 119 S. EIGHTH STREET,
with a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of the finest domestic and imported goods only, making a specialty of Kid Gloves, Neckties, Cravats, and Scarfs, in the most superior and varied styles. Introducing the novel features of presenting to the purchaser of twelve articles, the thirteenth; hemming all handkerchiefs purchased free of charge.

Umbrellas kept to hire for a trifle for general accommodation.

The patronage of friends and the public is respectfully invited.

Polite Saleslades in attendance.

9 3 MRS. CUMMINGS.

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Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27§rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,

ENGRAVINGS,

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,

PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS,

PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

3 1§ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Rockaways, Phaetons, Jenny Linds, Buggies

Depot Wag

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

THE ELECTION IN WILMINGTON.

DELAWARE is one of the last strongholds of the Democracy. Though small, she is sure, and though her entire population does not exceed that of a few of the large wards of Philadelphia, she has as much power in the Senate of the United States as the whole Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. By a terribly unjust provision of the State Constitution her three counties have an equal representation in the Legislature, despite marked differences in population and wealth, so that the two lower counties, where darkness instead of light and knowledge reigns supreme, and where emancipation is still regarded as an unparalleled outrage of the "abolitionists," continue to control the little Commonwealth, in defiance of the real sentiments of a majority of her voters.

As the city of Wilmington numbers among her citizens many progressive, intelligent, and patriotic men, and as the fear has been engendered that, sooner or later, they would overthrow the dynasty of semi-Rebel and proslavery aristocrats who run the Legislature for the benefit of lottery-policy men and a few of the "first families" in particular, and the Rebel reactionists in general, the "eyes of Delaware" have been sternly turned towards this turbulent community, and rigorous measures have been adopted to check her growing power. An ingenious system has been devised to make her Democratic, as well as the other portions of the State, in spite of the wishes of a majority of her citizens. To accomplish this end, the city has been jerrymandered into nine wards, so constituted that it is scarcely possible, in any event, for the Republicans to obtain a majority of the Councilmen, and to secure the Mayor, the Legislature has designated by name nine Democrats to conduct the elections in the respective wards, with assistants of their own appointment, and nothing short of a miracle will prevent these officials from gratifying the expectations of their fellow-partisans. The election occurs to-morrow, Sept. 7, the Republican candidate for Mayor being Joshua S. Valentine, and the Democratic candidate J. L. Simms; and as every possible precaution has been taken to insure a Democratic victory, a fine opportunity will be presented to the organs of that party to once more regale their readers with their favorite rooster; and results which will be due mainly to infamous partisan chicanery will be heralded as proofs of an overwhelming change of public sentiment.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

VERMONT holds her State election to-morrow, the Democrats, according to their immemorial custom, going through the empty farce of voting a straight ticket. The following are the candidates of the two parties for the principal State offices:—

Republican.	*Democratic.*
GOVERNOR.	
Peter T. Washburn.	Homer W. Heaton.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
George W. Hendee.	Morillo Noyes.
STATE TREASURER.	
John A. Page.	John M. Weeks.

It is expected that the vote will be a light one, falling considerably below the vote of the past three years, which were as follows:—

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Rep. maj.*	*Total*
1867....Governor.....	31,694	11,510	20,184	43,204
1868....Governor.....	42,615	15,289	27,326	57,904
1868....President.....	44,167	12,045	32,122	56,212

The politics of the Green Mountain State are as one-sided as the handle of a jug, and there is not the remotest shadow of a chance that the vote of to-morrow will show any change in the sentiments of her people. They are sound and true, to the very core.

CALEB CUSHING, having himself once been American Minister to China, thinks that the position is one which demands a "comprehensive statesman," or, in other words, a gentleman somewhat on the Cushing style. Very naturally, therefore, he regards Mr. J. Ross Browne, the sketch-writer, as a diplomatic fizzle, and urges the administration to look up a minister of the comprehensive order. In the same Washington despatch in which these facts are set forth, we find it mentioned that Galusha A. Grow, of this State, is being pressed for the position, but whether or no by Mr. Cushing we can decide only by the inference of contiguity. If it be the case that Mr. Cushing is really backing up the claims of Grow in this matter, we fear that he does not comprehend the first principles of comprehensive statesmanship, or else that he does not enjoy the honor of Mr. Grow's acquaintance.

"MR. PERSHING," says the *Age*, "when he served in the Legislature, was distinguished for his resolute opposition to all jobs, frauds, and unjust legislation." Then why not send Mr. Pershing back to the Legislature? Since he went out of the legislative business, it has fallen into great disrepute, and there can be no doubt that he would be able to accomplish a great deal towards infusing honesty and decency into the proceedings of our lawmakers, if he were sent back to occupy again his old seat. By all means, then, let Mr. Pershing go back to Harrisburg. His past record, according to the claim of his friends, shows that the State capital is his true sphere.

MEMPHIS devotes only $52,867 per year to school purposes, while her police system costs $147,702. The veritable carnival of crime which prevails in and around this model Tennessee town presents a striking commentary on these figures.

THE VANDERBILT STATUE.

IT is a significant sign of the spirit of the age that, while projects for erecting monuments and statues of great heroes and statesmen drag heavily, or are abandoned for want of funds, more than half a million of dollars were recently collected to defray the expenses of the artistic monstrosity which has been erected on the top of the Hudson River Railroad depot in honor of Commodore Vanderbilt, the great steamship and railway speculator. It required years of continuous effort to beg from the school children of Philadelphia the cost of the statue of Washington which now stands in front of Independence Hall, and the only hope of completing the proposed monument in Washington Square is based on the gradual accumulation of funds from compound interest on a small capital. We believe that by hard effort means were finally raised in this city to purchase a statue of Lincoln, and the day is perhaps not very far distant when it will be erected; but, like all other American works of art, it is a very modest and cheap affair when compared with the tribute to Vanderbilt. Some time ago this project was conceived in the gigantic brain of a modern sculpist, and after he made his drawings, and submitted them to a committee of New York gentlemen, we are told that "the funds were quickly subscribed." The work was begun at once, under strict injunctions of secrecy, and it has been completed in a single year. A good idea of its magnitude is given by the statement of the *Tribune* that "it covers an area of 3125 square feet, measures 150 feet in a straight line, and 31 feet in extreme height; weighs nearly 100,000 pounds, and cost over half a million of dollars." The centre consists of an immense bronze statue of the Commodore, who is surrounded with nearly everything else under the sun, including steamers, locomotives, Neptune, seamonsters, birds, fruits, lighthouses, cotton bales, fences, cows, etc. Nor is this all. "At the extreme left Liberty sits erect," and though we doubt whether this was not a serious blunder, we are consoled by the statement while "two harvesters" are "in the attitude of working," the artist has not forgotten to give the finishing touch to his work by introducing "a raccoon peering around the corner." He is said to be looking at a seamonster, but this must be a mistake, either of the reporter or the designer, for we are satisfied that his true duty is to keep a sharp eye on the Commodore himself, who is a representative man of the railroad monopolists of the country. Some of these fine days he will prompt the people to inquire how and why these magnates are permitted to amass wealth so rapidly and to acquire such wondrous power not only over the industry, but the politics and legislation of the land. He will force men to ask whether we are really passing through a quiet but none the less effective revolution, which transfers the control of public affairs from the hands of the people to cosy railroad offices, and makes representatives and Governors the mere puppets of railroad Presidents. Years ago the nation was profoundly agitated by the allegation that the United States Bank exercised undue influence in public affairs, but it was an innocent and impotent lamb compared with the powerful railroad lions which now exercise despotic sway in many portions of the Union. It is unnecessary to particularize. Every intelligent observer of the current of events will readily perceive that the main question is as to the extent to which State Governments are subservient to railroad influences, and the name of the company or companies which, for the time being, are in the ascendancy. Railroads are a great necessity of the age, and it is just and desirable, in view of the useful mission they perform and the heavy responsibilities they assume, that their officers should not be bound by frivolous and unnecessary restrictions; but admitting all this, should not limits of some kind be set to their power, and should not the existing and future interests of the American people be more effectually guarded than at present? In no other government in the world are railway kings as powerful as in the United States, and nowhere else can they amass wealth and influence with the rapidity displayed here. Their intelligence, energy, and enterprise deserve rich rewards and all due respect, but even great railroads will be bought at too dear a price if they are purchased by the liberties of the nation, and if the lion's share of the profits of the national industry is to swell the plethoric pockets of railway kings.

THE TRADE OF SWITZERLAND.—The burghers of the Swiss cantons deserve notoriety for the exactness with which they record the commercial statistics of their mountain republic, and for the scrupulous fidelity with which they tally off upon each individual poll in their boundaries the amount for which he, as a luckless unit, is responsible as a consumer or a producer. The principal articles of consumption imported during 1868 amount to 121,994,890 francs, being 48f. 59·3 centners per head, exported 24,468,630, equal to 9f. 74·6 centners, making an excess of exports of 97,526,260 francs, or 38f. 84·7 centners each. The main article shipped by them abroad is cheese, to the amount of 17,024,880 francs, or 6f. 78·1 centners each. The receipts of grain make nearly one-half of the value of imports, being 23f. 46 centners each. Coffee and sugar are favorites, amounting to 6f. 27·6 centners, and 4f. 02·8 centners each respectively. Spirituous liquors are almost as much in demand, almost none of which is manufactured on their own soil, unless their retailers have taken a hint from the universal habit among their brethren in this country. The stomachic capacity of each inhabitant for wine the figures say is 5f. 92·9 centners, for brandy and spirits 2f. 15·3 centners, and for beer 17·6 centners.

The consular district of Zurich exported to the United States during the month of July, 1869, and the first seven months of 1867, 1868, and 1869, as follows:—

	July, 1869.	*Total First Seven Months of*		
		1867.	1868.	1869.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Silk goods	2,086,265	6,793,867	7,995,116	10,691,449
Cotton "	75,394	1,292,165	798,454	1,416,380
Hose, etc.	528,474	2,119,922	1,798,938	2,397,843
Straw g'ds	189,555	249,416	285,316	1,088,969
Miscella's	37,931	318,222	224,050	226,909
Total...	2,908,619	10,771,599	11,102,674	15,821,541

—T. A. R. Nelson is the Brownlow candidate for Tennessee Senator.

FEMALE COMPOSITORS.—We commend the following from the London *Publishers' Circular* to the attention of those who in this country are interested in the question of women's work and wages. It is a matter of vital importance that those who are seeking to open up new fields of employment for women should find out as early as possible what they can and what they cannot do. We give the statement of the *Publishers' Circular* for what it is worth, without undertaking to decide how far it may be right or wrong in its conclusions; but if women cannot work at the type-setting business with as much effect as men, the fact ought to be thoroughly well understood as soon as possible, to prevent any waste of energy and bitter disappointments in that direction:—

"From a letter of Mr. Austin Holyoake, brother of Mr. G. J. Holyoake, the Secularist agitator, it would appear that he, at the instance of a benevolent lady, established the female printing office. But Mr. Holyoake and other printers who write to the papers to exonerate themselves or to explain their share of the matter would do good service if they would specifically state what is very well known to the trade, namely, that the employment of women as compositors and printers is in effect a failure; that women are utterly unfitted for compositors; that they never really, wholly, and actually composed any books—lifting the forms, correcting, and imposing, etc. etc.—without the most efficient help of *men*; that they never have acted but as amateurs; and that after paying to learn the compositor's art, there is no office—no general office—in England open to them, simply because their work won't pay; that 'diseases dire' peculiar to women afflict female compositors if they do work hard; and that the whole matter is an *ignis fatuus*, misleading poor creatures who need honest leading, covering them with the disappointment that maketh the heart sick and of which it is the duty of an honest man to speak the truth."

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS FOR JULY, 1869.—Sufficient official data are at hand upon which to closely predicate the commercial transactions to and from the United States during the month of July, 1869. The imports are estimated at $34,991,151, the exports at $10,717,301, the re-exports at $234,065. The six leading ports contributed as follows to the July aggregates:—

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Re-exports.*
Baltimore.....	....	$1,092,839	$21,323
Boston.....	$3,932,306	1,355,698	93,137
New Orleans.....	562,447	1,072,590	14,743
New York.....	24,659,462	....	....
Philadelphia.....	1,394,896	1,488,279	339
San Francisco....	2,606,308	2,182,372	....

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 3 4§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.
9 6 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1869-70.
The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science and Natural History, begins Tuesday, September 14.
The TECHNICAL SCHOOLS for students of Civil, Mine and Mechanical Engineering, Analytical and Industrial Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Architecture, begin Tuesday, September 21. Apply at the College Building, MARKET Street, above Seventeenth.
ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D.,
9 4 9t President of Faculty.

ATTENTION, NEWS DEALERS.—Look to your interests and see that you get your papers cheaper than the monopoly are charging you, by attending the meeting of the Newspaper Dealers at TRENWITH'S, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, on THURSDAY Evening next, 9th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order of Committee. JOHN P. HUNT,
9 4 2t Secretary.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—

Troy, Bradford county	Sept. 4, 1869.
Towanda, "	Sept. 6, 1869.
Honesdale, Wayne county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Kittanning, Armstrong county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Beaver, Beaver county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Bradford, Bradford county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Somerset, Somerset county	Sept. 14, 1869.

The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Honesdale will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. D. Kelley.
Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana, Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Pittsburg.
JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, M. C. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.
8 30 19t

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Collector's Office, First District, Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1869.
NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE.
The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, Sept. 9, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 114 WILLOW Street, the following distillery, apparatus, and appurtenances, viz.:—
1 Steam Engine and Boilers, Mash Tubs, Copper Pumps, Office Furniture, etc.
The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non payment of taxes, etc., due United States Internal Revenue. JAMES N. KERNS,
8 28 10t Deputy Collector and Distraining Officer.

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros.' Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 29§

JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1517.
DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1517 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
9 23 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Representative, Fourth District,
JOSEPH BREADY.
8 31 6t*

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
ARE TEMPORARILY LOCATED
On the Upper Floor of the Building
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
Where they will be happy to see all their old friends and patrons, and to receive orders, as usual, for everything in their line, which will be attended to with their usual promptness and care. 4 5 mwf§p

WANTS.

WANTED, BETWEEN THIRTEENTH and Nineteenth, and Market and Pine, a small three-story brick house, with attics and back buildings, in perfect order, not to cost more than from $8000 to $10,000. Address, with particulars, Box 1669, Phila. P. O. 9 1

A STOCK OF GOODS WANTED, BY A party desiring to go West, in exchange for paid up stock in a good Fire and Marine Insurance Company of this city. For further particulars, address JOHN DOE, at this office, and the advertiser will respond in person or by letter. 9 6 2*

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.
THE FALL CLOTHES BUSINESS!
Hark ye! neighbors! Good folks all!
Fine Fall Clothes, at GREAT BROWN HALL!
Clothes for Autumn, rich and nice!
Splendid goods, at lowest price!
Clothes for lads; for youth; for age;
Gorgeous patterns! All the rage!
Young folks, old folks, great and small,
Rush to buy at GREAT BROWN HALL!
Clothes for stout men and for thin;
Clothes for boys to study in;
Clothes for short men, clothes for tall;—
Every kind at GREAT BROWN HALL!
Clothing sure to fit you well;
See the price! How cheap we sell!
Come and see the goods for Fall!
Splendid goods at GREAT BROWN HALL!
Unparalleled Satisfaction
Is the portion
Of everybody
Who buys Fall Clothing
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.
REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, REMOVED TO Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET.
8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

EDUCATIONAL.
[*For additional Cards see the Inside Pages.*]
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. FACULTY OF ARTS.
The first term of the College year will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 15, at 10 o'clock. Applicants for admission will apply for examination at 10½ o'clock. Students may pursue either the course of studies for the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS or the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, in which the Ancient Languages are not studied, but additional time is given to the Mathematics and the Modern Languages, or they may pursue such separate studies as they desire, and which the Faculty may approve.
Fees for either of the full courses, THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS a term, payable in advance.
9 6 9t FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE STREET, have reopened their School for Young Ladies and Children. 9 6 12t*

EXCURSIONS.
SECOND EXCURSION
AROUND NEW YORK BAY
AND THIRTY MILES UP THE HUDSON RIVER TO SING SING.
Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on
Thursday, September 9, at 7:30 A. M.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $3·00; Gentleman and Lady, $5·00.
Tickets can be procured at the Offices, Nos. 811 and 828 Chesnut street, United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 9 6 3t*

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company exchange tickets with the boats. 8 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·50 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

CARPETINGS.
NEW STYLES
OF
CARPETINGS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 6 1m Two doors below Ninth, south side.

GROCERIES, ETC.
WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY.
GENUINE AND PURE
French White Preserving Brandy,
Imported direct, and for sale by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
2 1 mwf§rp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
9 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.
PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.
Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
NO. 309 WALNUT STREET,
8 24 smwrp tf PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S BONDS,
OF THE ISSUE OF 1853,
BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,
AND SUBJECT TO TAXES,
Are Exchangeable for New Bonds,
BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,
AND FREE FROM TAXES.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
IS OFFERED AT
Ninety-One and One-Half Per Cent.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.,
9 1 26t4p No. 303 WALNUT Street

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
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ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26§

FINANCIAL.
A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 t12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

WE HAVE FOR SALE
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
DUE 1889.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.
COUPONS MAY AND NOVEMBER.
For particulars apply to
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 9

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE.
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 1 2 tf

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
2 4 PHILADELPHIA.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Fruit and Floral Evening Reception
BANQUET, MUSIC, SPEECHES, ETC.,
TO BE GIVEN TO THE
NATIONAL POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY
[FRIDAY EVENING, September 17.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are now being solicited for this object, and with good success.
The members of the Horticultural Society are earnestly invited to make contributions of Black Hamburg Grapes and other fine fruits, for the occasion.
Tickets for members of the Society will be offered for sale in a few days. [8 31 11t4p
H. A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, and A. W. HARRISON, No. 15 North NINTH St., Secretaries.

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp§

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6, 1869.

Along with those twin travelling newspaper paragraphs which give, respectively, details concerning the "oldest inhabitant" and the lucky waiter who has been left a large fortune, may be classed the one which specifies

The Favorite Beverages of Prominent Singers.

Resolved not to be behindhand in the information I furnish to the readers of THE TELEGRAPH, I have been at some pains to learn the names of the drinkables most in vogue among some of the artists of the stage best known in Philadelphia. I spent a great deal of time and patience in these researches, but feel amply paid by the result. Mrs. D. P. Bowers, for instance, drinks nothing but water. This will be bad for her during her Philadelphia engagement, on account of Fairmount having been exhausted in consequence of the Biddies drawing on it to such an extent. Miss Lydia Thompson is fond of getting on the outside of ginger beer. Miss Weathersby leans towards soda water and vanilla cream. Mr. Jefferson, off the stage, confines himself strictly to schnapps; as "Rip Van Winkle," what he takes "don't count." Mr. Owens imbibes large quantities of apple-sarse. Mr. Booth swallows milk and water, weak. Miss Effie Germon takes brown stout, strictly as a medicine, and Miss Annie Graham preserves a pleasant degree of embonpoint by slight instalments of Rhine wine. Mr. Forrest is addicted to Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup; and McKean Buchanan, after having torn a passion to tatters, absorbs equal proportions of the Ready Relief and the Renovating Resolvent. Mr. Beckett applies Pain-Paint immediately after each performance, and Annetta Galletti prefers "lemonade wid a leetle port wine in heem." This account is quite as veracious as the others that have been going the rounds of the newspapers. I am quite as ready to vouch for the one as the other.

A World's Fair

is the latest thing spoken of in this city. Our former Exposition was very far from being a success. But little inducement was given to foreign inventors, artisans, and artists, and many of those who did take part were treated with extreme shabbiness and made the victims of Yankee swindle. The communication, however, between this country and Europe is now so rapid, that every facility would be offered to foreign exhibitors should a World's Fair in New York be decided upon. If it can be made to take place in 1870, identical with that visit which the Empress Eugenie is announced as determining to pay us, so much the better. Meanwhile the Fair which creates the most pleasant anticipations, altogether, is the Fair of the American Institute, which is to open next Wednesday.

"Wo Ist Der Gute Stoff?"

is the exclamation of the German population here in view of the dearth of lager. We have as little beer here as you have water in Philadelphia. The summer was not such a remarkably hot one, and yet here, at the very commencement of September, we are obliged to import our beer from Milwaukee and Cincinnati. The best native lager beer procurable is hashed up from the remains of last winter's brewing and any of the liquid refuse left over night at the restaurants. "Wo ist der gute stoff?" What are we to do all autumn and winter? Even at the Central Park Garden, hitherto the Mecca of lager beer drinkers, a glass of the "gute stoff" is unobtainable, and both the male and female drinkists there are obliged to fall back upon the mixed drinks.

At the hour of noon did you ever stop in at

The Bar-room of the Astor House,

and take lunch? They give you music—a fine band, in which the harp and the violin play prominent parts. The selections, of course, are from Offenbach, and you eat sandwiches to the song of the sabre, and drink coffee to the chorus of the *can-can*. It is a sentimental snack, lasting for ten minutes, and when you get through you don't know which has agreed with you most, the *bonne bouche* you have taken into your mouth, or the "Barbe-Bleue" you have swallowed with your ear.

On Saturday night, over fifty delegates, representing as many German societies of this city, met at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Mr. Theodore Heldenfield, President and delegate of the Northeastern Saengerbund, acting as temporary chairman. The object was to propose means and arrange preliminaries for the celebration of

The Humboldt Centenary,

to-morrow week. A portion of the celebration will probably consist of a torchlight procession along Broadway.

With the setting of last evening's sun commenced

The Great Festive Season of the Jews,

the celebrating of the mystic number seven. All the synagogues in the city were opened for special services, and many of the public halls that, as a rule, are employed for secular purposes, were filled with Mosaic audiences, consisting of both "orthodox" and "heterodox" Jews, who expressed their pious views with that semblance of secular fashion and spiritual feeling characteristic of public religion in the nineteenth century.

The Board of Health has recently been examining

The Subject of Milk Adulterations,

and has discovered that while the milk leaves the wholesale dealer in an unadulterated condition, it undergoes a series of adulterations before it is delivered to the public. The agents of the Board have visited all the milk establishments in the city, and secured specimens of the article on sale. Their investigations prove that in nearly all cases the milk is greatly adulterated, and the result will form the subject of a report to be made to the Board at a future session, when suits against some of the adulterators will be commenced.

Miss Bateman

is expected to commence her season here next Monday week, unless new arrangements are entered into with Mr. Jefferson. Miss Bateman is one of the many proofs that the actress who has once tasted of success finds, in the seclusion of married life and at the fireside, no compensations for the loss of public triumphs. It is insipid to please a coterie where you have been accustomed to electrifying crowds. But it is a mistake to assume that a married actress' return to the stage is always caused by domestic unhappiness. For my part, I never blame an artiste for hating to forsake her work. The unconscious egotism of such devotion is one of the concomitants of genius. ALI BABA.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

The South Jersey *Republican*, in referring to the fight between the Republican party and the "ring" in Camden, says:—

There is a stir in Camden county politics. An organization has been formed in the city of Camden called the "Republican Invincibles," and they have put forth a series of resolutions, which we append. If they are sincere in the object for which they are organized they can do a good work, for the "ring" has been in power in Camden. Political intrigue has been reduced to an exact science, and the honors and profits of office have been too often peddled out by a few who have manipulated the wires with more skill than devotion to principle. There have been good men there, and the men elected to the Legislature have usually been right men. It is the way in which they have been selected that seems to give offense.

CAMDEN, *August* 24, 1869.

To the People of Camden County.

Thomas Jefferson said that British insolence had given "the last stab to agonizing affection," and we can, with force as well as feeling, use this language to those men, self-elected leaders of the Republican party in this county, who have ruled us with a rod of iron, and who, instead of advancing the Republican standard in New Jersey, have by supineness, by selfishness and indolence, given over our gallant State into the hands of the common enemy. Let no man asperse our motives, because we are driven in sincerity but in sorrow, and by the power of justice, to take our appeal to the people of Camden county.

We do not envy the men whom we have elevated to high places, if from these places they choose to regard the masses of the people as asses, ready saddled and bridled, whose willing backs bend in order that any demagogue may ride forward into power.

It is because that we believe manhood is more precious than money that we cry out against our blind leaders, who believe it is the chief end of man (not to glorify God), but to get into a fat place, and take all their family there also; into the ark of office.

It is because we love and revere the simple and sublime declaration of Republican principles that animated Paul, (a shining and Christian Republican), when he declared that of one blood God created all the nations of the earth; it is because we solemnly believe that all men are and were created equal, that we here and now pledge our sacred honors that we will, to the bitter end, make war upon the insolence, the imbecility, and the flagrant injustice, the contempt of the popular will that has ruled the actions of men who never were controlled by love of the people. These men scorn human conscience, and know no political creed but the loaves and fishes of office. They are led and actuated by unhallowed ambition, not by pure and unselfish patriotism that is willing to do and dare, and die at the call of one's country. It is because we believe in the dignity of labor that we beseech labor to speak out for its own honor, in its own defense, and for an honest expression of the will of the majority. Soldiers! will you be "bribed without pence, and cheated without common sense," longer? Strike a blow for yourselves, and defeat the "Ring."

Men of Camden county, the proclamation of our emancipation is uttered by the brain and soul of those who think and labor. The Republican Invincibles lead the van for liberty for all to do their own political thinking. Will you men of New Jersey think for yourselves? Our motto is:—"*Down with the Ring*," and we say up with the Flag which we nail to the mast, and write upon it, "The time has come when those who toil and they who think in the Republican party shall rule it." Let us do our duty, and the "Rings" will no longer control Camden county, the State or the nation.

We move onward, animated by that just audacity which belongs to strong hearts and a manly purpose. We are ready to meet defeat in a good cause, if it must come, or to welcome the victory that follows the brave, and we go forward conscious that right makes might, and may God defend the right.

CITY ITEMS.

ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, *at Greatly Reduced Prices, to close out our Summer Stock. Assortment still good. Superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CHOLERA, CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, Sour Stomach, and all Bowel Affections are speedily cured by JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach, and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the diseases so prevalent among children and adults during the summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered. Sold by all Druggists

FANCY—NOBBY—PLAIN.

The opening of new styles of material for the

FALL AND WINTER OF

1869,

BY CHARLES STOKES,

proves conclusively that he is the

LEADER OF FASHION,

being as usual in the advance with his modes for the coming season.

The immense assortment now arranged for the inspection of the public eclipses any ever exposed for sale in this city, comprising as it does, all styles of

PLAID CHEVIOTS, PLAID BANNOCKBURNS, PLAID CASSIMERES,

PLAIN CHEVIOTS, PLAIN BANNOCKBURNS, PLAIN CASSIMERES,

FANCY SCOTCH, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS,

FANCY AND PLAIN BEAVERS, TRICOTS, DIAGONALS.

Every variety and shade of Cassimeres and Cloths for

FALL OVERCOATS.

In fact, his assortment is full up with all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

His corps of Cutters the most tasty and skilful.

PRICES REASONABLE.

YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

THE FEVER AND AGUE SEASON.—When the leaves begin to change, remittent and intermittent fevers make their appearance. From the surface of the earth, bathed nightly in heavy dews, from marshes and swamps surcharged with moisture, from the dying foliage of the woods, from festering pools and sluggish streams, the sun of September evolves clouds of miasmatic vapor perilous to health and life. The body, deprived by the burning temperature of July and August of much of its vigor and elasticity, is not in a proper plight to resist malaria; and hence all diseases that are produced by a depraved condition of the atmosphere are particularly prevalent in the fall.

There is no reason why the health of thousands of people should be thus sacrificed. A preparatory course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is a certain protection against the epidemics and endemics which autumn brings in its train. Let all dwellers in unhealthy localities, liable to such visitations, give heed to the warning and advice conveyed in this advertisement, and they may bid defiance to the foul exhalations which are now rising, night and day, from the soil around them. No farmhouse in the land should be without this invaluable exhilarant and invigorant at any period of the year, but especially in the fall. It is not safe to go forth into the chill, misty atmosphere of a September morning or evening with the stomach unfortified by a tonic, and of all the tonics which medical chemistry has yet given to the world HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are admitted to be the purest, the most wholesome, and the most beneficial.

Let all who desire to escape the bilious attacks, bowel complaints, and malarious fevers, take the BITTERS at least twice a day throughout the present season. It is as wholesome as it is infallible. Look to the trade-mark, "HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS," engraved on the label and embossed on the bottle, and their revenue stamp covering the cork, as counterfeits and imitations abound.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

GOOD BYE TO

OUR SUMMER CLOTHING,

FOR A FEW DAYS

BEFORE OPENING THE

GRAND STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS,

WE WILL SELL WHAT REMAINS OF OUR

SUMMER ASSORTMENT

AT PRICES THAT SHALL COMMAND THEIR

READY SALE!

Everybody knows the inconvenience and loss attending the "carrying over" of a large stock of goods, so we have determined to clear all our shelves and counters of the clothing still remaining on them before offering to the public the grand result of the last three months' preparation for our Fall and Winter trade. To do this

WE OFFER,

AT THE

PEOPLE'S OWN PRICES,

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING

EVER KNOWN IN THIS MARKET.

COME AND SEE ABOUT IT,

AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Note.—The stock slightly wet at the fire, No. 818 and 820 Chesnut street, will be brought to this house and sold at unheard-of bargains.

MARRIED.

HAMPTON—LURKER.—On the 29th of August, by the Rev. Father Grundner, Mr. GEORGE S. HAMPTON to Miss MARY E. LURKER, both of this city.

DIED.

ABBEY.—At Ellicott City, Md., on Sunday, September 5, Miss LIZZIE ABBEY, daughter of the late Roswell Abbey, of this city.

Funeral services at the house of Mr. Louis Brown, No. 878 N. Sixth street, on Tuesday, September 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DEETS.—On the evening of September 3, GEORGE H. DEETS, son of Mary and the late George Deets, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, the members of the Fairmount Fire Company, and 96th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. David P. Weaver, No. 702 Wood street, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Mechanics' Cemetery.

KIRK.—On the 4th of Ninth month, SARAH KIRK, widow of the late Isaac Kirk, of Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, especially invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 31 West Washington street, Germantown, on Fifth-day afternoon, the 9th of Ninth month, at 1 o'clock.

McCAUSLAND.—On the 3d inst., ELIZABETH WILSON, youngest daughter of the late Alex. and Alice McCausland.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Hugh Craig, No. 1725 Arch street, Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SMALL.—On the 4th instant, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, HARRIET, wife of John Small, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Mount Sinai Lodge, No. 6, Masonic Ladies; also Gliding Star Temple, No. 19, Masonic Tie, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, D. E. Cole, No. 4458 Wood street, Manayunk, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

TAYLOR.—On the 5th instant, Dr. OTHNIEL H. TAYLOR, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 312 Market street, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, September 8, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Services in St. Paul's Church, Camden, at 2 o'clock.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF MERIDIAN SUN LODGE, No. 158, A. Y. M., are requested to meet at the MASONIC HALL on TUESDAY MORNING, the 7th instant, at 9½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, RICHARD CARTER.

By order of the W. M.

WILLIAM D. SHUBERT, Secretary.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND SWISS

WATCHES

AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

SPECIAL AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR

AMERICAN WATCHES

Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. 5 11 thmrp

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869.

The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue) and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY,

FALL STYLES

BOOTS and SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

TO

NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,

8 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Senator Fessenden's Health—Discharge of German Emigrants Alleged to be Paupers and Convicts—The European Markets.

FROM THE WEST.

Sentence of an Indiana Murderer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 6.—At Covington, Ind., on Saturday, Frederick Reinster was found guilty of murder in the second degree. The trial lasted four days, and, on account of the horrible nature of the crime, created considerable interest. It will be remembered that last June he shot and killed Mrs. Jones, a widow lady, without any cause other than that he alleged Mrs. Jones had meddled with his domestic affairs. At the same time he shot and seriously wounded a beautiful young lady, the ball lodging in her brain, and, though she still lives, she has become insane since the murder. Reinster has feigned insanity.

FROM NEW YORK.

Damage to Booth's Theatre.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Mr. Magonigle, manager of Booth's Theatre, preferred a charge against a discharged employe of wilful injury to the theatre by permitting the water from the fire butt within to overflow the theatre. The theatre, the orchestra, and even the stage was completely submerged. McCurdy acknowledged his guilt, but pleaded drunkenness.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Discharge of the Alleged German Convicts.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—The examination to-day before Justice Hagerty in the case of the seven German emigrants from Bremen, on the barque Atalanta, charged with being convicts and paupers, resulted in their prompt discharge from custody. It is stated, from the facts elicited at the examination, that the arrest had been caused by a rival emigrant line in New York, who caused the first despatch to be forwarded from Bremen.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Senator Fessenden's Condition.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 6.—Senator Fessenden continues about the same as last night.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 6—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and account.

American securities flat United States 5-20s of 1862, old, 82½; of 1865, old, 82½; of 1867, 81¾. Erie Railroad, 23⅜; Illinois Central 93½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—4·30 P. M.—Cotton flat. Uplands, 13⅛@13⅜d.; Orleans, 13¾d. Sales to-day 6,000 bales, of which 3000 were to speculators and for export.

California Wheat, 11s. 3d.; red Western, 10s. 1d. Flour, 25s. 6d. Corn, 30s. 3d.

LONDON, Sept. 6—4·30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum flat.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.

No. 1128, 20 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,

8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back building, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

No. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square—The most complete and elegant medium size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 629 WALNUT Street. 8 29 fmwtf

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4112 and 4116 Spruce street, for sale or to rent. Apply to C. J. FELL & BROTHER, 8 27fmwlm No. 120 S. FRONT Street.

TO RENT.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT OR for Sale, in the neighborhood of SPRUCE and TWENTIETH Streets, four stories front, with three story back buildings, replete with modern conveniences; lot 18 feet by 100 to a back outlet 4 feet wide. Address JONES, P. O. Box No. 2053. 9 4 3t*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES

AND

COOKING RANGES.

1,461,600

Cubic feet of space, thoroughly heated by EIGHT medium-sized GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES, at United States Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

PERFECT SUCCESS.

It is three years since the above Furnaces were invented and offered to the public. The advantages they combine have given them a most signal success. Already in our city it has taken the lead,

AND THE DEMAND CAN SCARCELY BE SUPPLIED.

The community are assured that the essential features which have given the Golden Eagle such unbounded popularity are not found in any other Furnaces now extant.

An examination is solicited.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CHAS. WILLIAMS,

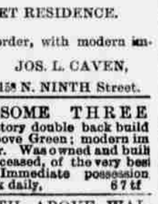
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET STREET,

8 27 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE IMPROVED

BALTIMORE

Fire-Place Heater,



With ILLUMINATING DOORS and WINDOWS, and MAGAZINE of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 HOURS, at a cost of but ELEVEN CENTS PER DAY. The most perfect and cheerful Heater in use. Having made arrangements with

MR. S. B. SEXTON, OF BALTIMORE,

For the EXCLUSIVE manufacturing of these Heaters, we are prepared to furnish them in large or small quantities. Sold wholesale or retail by the Manufacturer,

JOHN S. CLARK,

NO. 1008 MARKET STREET.

Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of these Heaters. 8 27 1mrp

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FOR SALE.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A Good WATCH DOG. Call or address

9 4 No. 171 QUEEN Street, Germantown.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

WILL DISPLAY

FALL IMPORTATIONS

ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

9 4 3t PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS—CANTON FLANNELS.

19 CASES BLANKETS,
19 CASES BLANKETS,
19 CASES BLANKETS,
19 CASES BLANKETS.

9 CASES CANTON FLANNELS,
9 CASES CANTON FLANNELS,
9 CASES CANTON FLANNELS.

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You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 922 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

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SOLAR HEAT.

The Retardation of the Earth's Motion on Its Axis by Solar Influence—An Important Paper by Captain John Ericsson.

At the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences held at Northampton, Massachusetts, last week, an important paper by Captain John Ericsson, the celebrated inventor, was read, the subject being "Constancy of Rotation of the Earth Incompatible with Solar Influence." The paper was accompanied by the following letter from the author:

NEW YORK, May 27, 1869.—Dear Sir:—I have the honor to present to you, for the National Academy of Science, an extract from an "Essay on Solar Heat," upon which I am now engaged. Also, two partially finished plates necessary to elucidate the subject. It is proper to observe that I have made numerous experiments to ascertain practically if solar heat can be rendered available as a motive power, and that I have constructed several solar engines, some of which have attained a very high rate of speed, fully establishing the practicability of the scheme. These experiments have led to a careful consideration of the dynamic energy of the sun's radiant heat, together with investigations relating to some important practical results of solar heat.

I may mention, also, that in order to facilitate the investigation I have constructed a solar calorimeter and a solar thermometer, by means of which it has been possible to determine with absolute precision what Sir John Herschel and M. Pouilet ascertained approximately some thirty years ago. Indeed, such a degree of precision has been attained that the temperature and dynamic energy established by my instruments indicate with considerable accuracy the eccentricity of the earth's orbit. Thus during the present warm weather the real temperature produced by exposure to the sun's rays at a given zenith distance, as well as the dynamic energy developed, in units of heat, is far less than during the last winter solstice, when the temperature was scarcely 15 deg. above Fahrenheit's zero.

The intended essay, which I expect will be published in about three years, will contain detailed engravings of the several instruments employed in the investigation, together with copious tables relating to the observations made. The most important fact intended to be established will be the dynamic energy of the sun's radiant heat before it enters our atmosphere, as well as the actual temperature of the sun's rays before influenced by the atmosphere and its vapor, or by terrestrial objects. I need hardly observe that *reliable* tables of the dynamic energies and temperature of the sun's rays, for each degree of zenith distance from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening, will furnish precise data for determining the diminution of energy and temperature during the passage of the rays through the atmosphere, irrespective of the nature of the cause of that diminution.

Already the investigations have advanced far enough to justify the assertion that the temperature of the moon under the full effect of the sun's vertical rays will be determined with positive accuracy. It will also be satisfactorily shown that the inferior planets are not subjected to such a destructive heat as supposed, and that the temperature of the sun and the amount of heat constantly parted with have been greatly overstated.

In a future communication I will present particulars which cannot fail to interest you. I cannot, however, omit to state before concluding, that the observations made last winter positively disprove the accuracy of Sir John Herschel's estimate that, owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, the temperature in the Southern hemisphere during our winter solstice is 23 degrees higher than during our summer, on the assumption that the absolute zero is 239 degrees below Fahrenzeit's zero. * * *

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
(Signed) J. ERICSSON.
Professor John Henry, President of the National Academy of Science, Washington.

P. S.—It will afford me much pleasure to forward to you shortly a copy of the annual records of the University of Lund, in Sweden, for the present year, containing some of my speculations with reference to the physical constitution of the moon's surface. My investigations by means of the solar calorimeter and solar thermometer, prove conclusively that the temperature of the moon's surface under the full effect of a vertical sun, owing to the absence of an atmosphere, is not sufficient to render mercury fluid—much less will snow melt under such a low temperature. The irresistible inference I draw from this fact is that our satellite, in place of being a "dried-up, sun-scorched body," is covered with ice and snow, the peculiar reflection observed resulting from enormous masses of ice upheaved and broken, during the cooling and consequent contraction of the body, while the peculiar formation of the general surface, the innumerable circular cavities so unlike anything which the internal heat of the earth has produced, is the result of hot water forced out by contraction, scooping out the ice, and forming those vast surrounding banks of snow and congealed water which excite our wonder; ultimately, during the last effort of internal heat, raising those conical projections of ice which, in so many cases, stand isolated in the middle of the flat bottoms, the frozen oceans and lakes.

J. E.

Captain Ericsson's paper reads as follows:—

CONSTANCY OF ROTATION OF THE EARTH INCOMPATIBLE WITH SOLAR INFLUENCE.

Investigations relating to solar heat, undertaken chiefly with a view of ascertaining accurately how far the dynamic energy of the radiant heat of the sun can be made subservient in producing motive power for the various uses of civilized life, have led me to consider, among other important practical manifestations of solar energy the abrasion of the earth's surface, caused by the flow of rain water in its course to the sea.

The expenditure of force during the transit of the abraded matter from the land to the sea called for on account of friction and other resistance not having a direct bearing on the question intended to be discussed, I will at once enter upon the main subject, the consideration of the effect produced on the rotation of the earth by the *change of position* of the enormous masses of matter detached by the flow of rain water. It is evident that the effects resulting from the change of position of the matter abraded are twofold as regards the earth's axial rotation. In the first place, this matter is brought nearer to the earth's *centre*, excepting in a few instances owing to the elliptical form; but generally the altered position involves an approach to the earth's centre. It needs no demonstration to show that such approach tends to increase the rotary velocity of the earth, since the weight transferred moves in a less circle at the base than at the top of the height from which it descends, consequently calling for the extinction of a certain amount of its *vis viva*. The increase of rotary velocity imparted to the earth from this cause is, however, almost inappreciable. Secondly, the abraded matter, besides its change of position relative to the earth's *centre*, will, in its course toward the sea, either approach the equator or recede from it. In the former case the change will cause a retardation, while in the latter it will augment the earth's rotary motion round the axis. The vastness of the amount of force thus continually operating, the first-mentioned tending to abstract and the last-mentioned to impart *vis viva*, will be readily conceived, on reflection that there are only four important continents, two in each hemisphere, and that consequently the distance from the centre of the principal river basins to the sea is so great that the matter detached from the land by the flow of rain water is carried over 20 degrees of latitude, in some instances. Hence it is removed from or brought nearer to the axis of the globe many millions of feet. An augmentation or a diminution of circumferential velocity, amounting in some cases to 200 feet per second, consequently takes place during the transfer of the abraded matter from the river basins. Bearing in mind that a speed of 200 feet per second corresponds with a fall through a space of 625 feet, we can form an idea of the enormous force of which the earth has been deprived during the formation of deltas produced by rivers flowing towards the equator.

The matter composing the immense deltas of the Ganges and the Mississippi, in order to acquire an augmentation of circumferential velocity corresponding with that of the outlets of those rivers, has demanded an expenditure of force so vast—a force which the earth has supplied—that astronomers might look in that direction for an explanation of some of the retardation which the lunar tables reveal. Unquestionably the Mississippi, Ganges, and Indus alone transfer a sufficient quantity of matter in the direction of the equator, and thereby continually extinguish so great an amount of the earth's *vis viva* that, unless it can be proved that the loss thus sustained is counterbalanced by the operation of the general river system of the globe, a retarding force must be admitted to exist sufficient to diminish sensibly the rotary velocity of our planet in the course of ages.

THE MISSISSIPPI BASIN.

The question whether such a proof can be furnished, or the fact established that retardation actually takes place, is not by any means so absurd as might at first appear. It is true, we do not know what quantity of water or sediment is carried to the ocean by the several rivers; but we can compute with sufficient precision the extent of the river basins. Accordingly, if we could establish a mean of discharge of some very extensive basin, comprising all the variates of climate and soil, the question could be satisfactorily answered. Fortunately there is one river, and that the longest on the globe, draining the greatest extent of surface, with but one important exception, which has been accurately, thoroughly examined, viz., the Mississippi. Not only has this great river been thus examined, but it comprises every variety of soil and climate, its source being among snows and lakes frozen during a great portion of the year, while its outlet is near the tropics. How completely the Mississippi basin represents the average of the river systems of both hemispheres will be understood from this fact, that although the rain gauges at its northern extremity show only thirteen inches for twelve months, those of the southern extremity reach sixty-six inches, with every possible gradation of rain-fall in the intermediate space. In addition to this important circumstance, the basin covers 21 deg. of latitude and 35 deg. of longitude, or 1460 miles by 1730 miles; hence comprising an area greater than the entire European continent west of the rivers Vistula and Pruth. It may be confidently assumed, therefore, that the Mississippi basin represents the average discharge of water and sediment so nearly that calculations based thereon, applied to the river systems of both hemispheres, excepting some of the Northern Asiatic and American rivers, will exhibit a general result differing but slightly from what would be established if all the rivers had been examined.

I propose to present, in another place, a synopsis of some points which bear directly on the subject under consideration, contained in the elaborate official reports on the Mississippi river made by Humphreys and Abbott, 1861, which report reflects so much credit on those officers and the corps of topographical engineers of the United States. Some calculations will, however, be submitted, in this place, based on certain facts established by the reports alluded to, in order to give in advance a distinct notion of the amount of disturbing force which attends the abrasion caused by the action of rain water in its course to the ocean, over the Mississippi basin.

It may be summarily stated that the calculations presented in the reports of General Humphreys and his able coadjutor, founded on observations continued during a series of years, show that the average quantity of earthy matter carried into the Gulf of Mexico, partly suspended in the water and partly pushed along the bottom of the river by the current, amounts for each twelve months to 903,100,000,000 of pounds. This enormous weight of matter is contributed by numerous large branches and upwards of one thousand small tributaries. The mean distance along the streams in which the sediment is carried in its course towards the sea exceeds 1500 miles; but the true mean which determines the amount of force acting to check the earth's rotation is far less.

The annexed maps of the Mississippi river basin have enabled the writer to determine that its centre is situated 70 deg. 10 min. west of the mouth of the main river, and 10 deg. 15 min. north of the same, in latitude 40 deg. 15 min. The reader will find, on inspecting the section of the earth represented on plate 16, that agreeable to the above determination the centre of the Mississippi basin rotates in a circle of 15,784,782 feet radius, and that its velocity round the axis of the globe is 1147·90 feet per second. The mouth of the river, on the other hand, rotates in a circle of 18,246,102 feet radius, with a circumferential velocity of 1326·89 feet per second. It will be seen, on comparing these velocities, that an increased circumferential velocity of nearly 179 feet per second must be imparted to the sedimentary matter during its course from the centre of the basin to the mouth of the river

THE DRAG ON THE EARTH'S ROTATION.

The question here presents itself, where is the motive energy to come from to impart the increased velocity acquired during the transit? We are compelled to answer by an admission that the earth must supply the needed force. In other words, an amount of the earth's *vis viva* corresponding with the force required to generate the augmented speed, will be extinguished. There is, of course, no uncertainty about this proposition. Given the quantity of sediment discharged at the mouth of the river during a fixed period, or given the extent and depth of the delta of the Mississippi, and the specific gravity of its sedimentary matter, we can state with perfect accuracy the amount of retardation to be overcome by the earth every second, or the total amount of *vis viva* lost during the formation of the delta.

It has been already stated that the mean annual discharge of earthy matter at the mouth of the Mississippi is 903,100 millions of pounds. The centre of the basin, indicated on the diagram representing the earth, before alluded to, being 2,461,320 feet nearer the axis than the mouth of the river, we can readily calculate that the increase of rotary velocity will be, as already stated, 179 feet per second; a rate acquired by a fall through 500·6 feet. The elements are thus furnished for determining with precision the amount of *vis viva* which the earth must part with in consequence of the change of position of matter attending the abrasion during the flow of the rain water from the basin to the mouth of the river. Multiplying 903,100 millions by 500·6, we prove positively that the amount of energy to be given up by the earth in order to impart the stated incease of rotary velocity to the abraded matter, exceeds four hundred and fifty-two trillions of foot-pounds annually. But the formation of 30,000 square miles of delta, over which the Mississippi now runs, has required ages, during which the earth has been unceasingly deprived of *vis viva*. Computation is scarcely needed to show that unless some adequate counteracting force has been in operation, a perceptible diminution of the earth's axial velocity has taken place.

There is another point connected with the subject of retarding influence resulting from solar heat, which cannot be passed over, but which I approach with much diffidence—the question whether it can be shown that a sufficient compensatory force is acting to make good the immense amount of dynamic energy expended in imparting the increased rotary velocity to the *water which forms the vehicle of* the sedimentary matter in rivers running towards the equator.

The mean rate of discharge of the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico somewhat exceeds 38,000,000 pounds per second. We have already seen that the position of the centre of the basin is so far north of the outlet of the river as to place the latter 2,461,320 feet further from the axis of the earth than the former, and that this difference produces an increase of circumferential velocity so considerable that a fall through 500·6 feet is necessary to generate the same. The amount of *vis viva* of which the earth is being deprived *every second* by the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries during their flow to the sea will accordingly be 19,323,000,000 of foot-pounds. As the mind cannot properly comprehend the magnitude of this force, let us reduce it to a standard with which we have become familiarized. A horse-power is 33,000 pounds raised one foot high in a minute, or 550 pounds raised one foot high per second. Dividing the before-stated total energy by this standard of 550, the important fact will be established that to make good the loss of *vis viva* which the earth suffers demands a constant expenditure of 35,133,000 horse-power.

What provision do we discover for making good this stupendous drag on the earth's rotation? The waters precipitated on the Mississippi basin come chiefly from the Gulf of Mexico, raised from its surface by the radiant heat of the sun. The gulf being situated *south* of the outlet of the river, the aqueous particles possess, at the commencement of the ascent, a greater circumferential velocity than the basin, and hence tend to impart motion to the atmosphere during their northerly course. On purely dynamic considerations, that motion and the motion of the aqueous particles ought to restore to the earth the loss of *vis viva* sustained, provided solar influence be not present. But solar influence *is* present; the atmospheric currents do not move altogether in accordance with static laws, but are controlled and perturbed by the heat of the sun, an *outside* force competent to disturb and destroy terrestrial equilibrium. Hence, we find that in place of an easterly motion of the atmosphere tending to restore, by its friction against the surface of the basin, the loss under consideration, the sun is frequently expending a vast amount of mechanical energy productive of currents which, by friction in a contrary direction, augments the loss. It would be futile to attempt a demonstration to *prove* that, owing to solar influence, the friction and other resistance called forth by currents of air and vapor, is inadequate to restore the loss of *vis viva* sustained by the earth in consequence of the increase of rotary velocity which it must impart to the waters of rivers running towards the equator. Nor would it be less futile to attempt a demonstration showing that the friction and resistance produced by such currents passing over the Mississippi basin from west to east, is sufficient to restore the expended force of 35,000,000 horse power exerted in an opposite direction. Those who imagine that Laplace's theory of compensation relative to atmospheric currents is applicable in this case, and who consequently will contend that the great disturbance which our figures have incontestably established corrects itself by the means discussed, will do well to reflect on the precarious nature, the obvious uncertainty of the forces relied upon to restore the lost *vis viva*.

RIVERS FLOWING TO POLAR SEAS.

Some allusion to the rivers which carry sedimentary matter toward the poles is called for before dismissing the subject. Let us consider the River Lena, for instance, which, takes its rise in the Yablonoi Mountains, in the eastern hemisphere, latitude 53 deg., and empties its waters in the Arctic Oceans, latitude 73 deg. 25 sec. Calculation shows that the effect of such a great difference of latitude will be that a pound of matter transferred from the source to the outlet of this river, demands an expenditure of dynamic energy represented by 3609 foot-pounds in order to extinguish the greater *vis viva* possessed at the commencement than that retained at the termination of the descent. The centre of the basin, situated as shown by the tables in latitude 60 deg. 55 min., rotates with a velocity of 304 feet per second faster than the outlet of the river, a rate acquired by a fall through 1444 feet. The basin of the Lena covers 814,800 square miles. Assuming that the annual precipitation reaches only thirteen inches and that the discharge at the mouth of the river is only 0·25, like Northern Mississippi, the force extinguished and consequently exerted in the direction of the earth's rotation will amount to 17,589,000,000 of foot-pounds per second—very nearly balancing the retardation caused by the waters of the Mississippi. But the waters of the Lena, unlike the great Southern river, do not directly enter a heated caldron, to be at once converted into vapor. The previously chilled masses of the Lena flow into the great polar refrigerator, and from thence are transferred to the evaporators in the equatorial regions. This transfer, evidently, cannot be effected without a considerable retreat from the earth's axis, so considerable, indeed, that before the required evaporation takes place, the waters are further from that axis than their source at the foot of the Yablonoi Mountains. Calculations are superfluous. The simple fact that the weight which imparted the motive force during the course toward the poles has, during the transfer to the evaporator, been removed to a greater distance from the axis of rotation, shows that the imparted *vis viva* of 17,589,000,000 of foot-pounds per second has become more than neutralized. Thus, we find that the waters of rivers flowing into the polar seas, although imparting a vast amount of mechanical energy in the right direction, cannot possibly restore any of the loss of the earth's *vis viva* occasioned by the waters of the Mississippi and other rivers discharging into the seas of the equatorial regions.

I now dismiss this subject, the consideration of which I have entered upon with so much diffidence, leaving it with those who deem Laplace's theory applicable to prove that the amount of *vis viva* which is imparted to the earth by the vapors condensed on the Mississippi basin, and not again evaporated on the same, is adequate to counteract the continually retarding force of 35,000,000 of horse power.

ABRASION BY THE FLOW OF RAINWATER.

Returning to the subject of abrasion and the retarding force indisputably exerted by sedimentary matter carried toward the equator, we have now to consider that branch of the subject which relates to the recovery of *vis viva* resulting from the lowering of the earth's surface by the abrasion caused by the flow of rain water. General Humphrey's official report of the Mississippi river shows that the annual discharge of sediment and earth (of a specific gravity of 1·93 or 120·8 pounds to the cubic foot) amounts to 7,474 millions of cubic feet. The Red river district of 97,000 square miles, drained by the Bayous Atchafalaya, Plaquemine and La Fourche, is not included in this amount, and hence the stated discharge is contributed by 1,147,000 square miles of basin. Each square mile accordingly yields up only 6516 cubic feet of earthy matter, and as this quantity would cover only 78,193 square feet of surface to the depth of one inch, it will be seen that the entire surface of the river basin only loses 1-356 part of an inch in depth per annum. This fact, established by a careful examination of a river basin which covers a considerable portion of the earth's surface, is one of profound interest. It enables us to determine with certainty that it will require 356 years to lower the surface of the Mississippi basin one inch, and that the mighty "father of waters" must toil for 4272 years to lower the entire surface a single foot.

The centre of this basin being only 500 feet above the level of the sea, the force tending to restore *vis viva* through the approach of the abraded matter towards earth's centre will be insignificant. The problem may be presented in a very simple form by stating that the diminution of circumferential velocity produced by an approach of 500 feet from the surface of the Mississippi basin towards the centre of the earth amounts to 0·0277 foot per second, a rate attained by a fall through 0·00001205 foot. Multiplying the weight of sediment discharged per annum, 903,100,000,000 pounds, by 0·00001205, we find that the energy to be extinguished, in other words, the force imparted in the direction of the earth's rotation, merely amounts to 10,881,451 foot-pounds per annum. This small and wholly inappreciable compensatory force is further reduced by the counteracting influence attending the elevation of the level of the ocean 1-49,955 of an inch annually consequent on the entering sedimentary matter, the formation of the delta.

Leaving out of sight this trivial elevation of the ocean level, and dividing the 10,881,451 foot-pounds *vis viva* restored by 452 trillion foot-pounds lost, it will be found that the approach of the abraded matter toward the centre of the earth scarcely recovers 1-41,000,000 part of the energy parted with during the change of position in the direction of the equator.

EFFECT OF THE WORKS OF MAN.

Another cause of retardation of the earth's rotation connected with solar influence remains to be considered, viz., that resulting from the exercise of human intelligence and human muscle, alike depending on solar influence.

The work of man has assumed such proportions already that it must for the future enter into all accurate calculations concerning the retardation of the axial velocity of the earth.

We may not be able to express by figures to what extent the ancient Egyptians by the exercise of their muscles increased the length of a day, yet close reasoning compels us to admit that the removal of thousands of millions of pounds to an increased distance from the axis of rotation during the erection of their pyramids, in some localities, caused a retardation, which, after the lapse of ages, will be marked by a later rising of the sun than if those pyramids had not been erected. At the present time, however, man, directed by superior intelligence, and calling to his aid various forces emanating from solar heat, is busy transferring matter from its original position on so large a scale that perceptible disturbance will be produced. A modern first-class city, it may be observed, weighs more than ten such structures as the "Great Pyramid," the building materials being almost invariably obtained from below the surface of the ground, and hence removed to a greater distance from the axis of rotation. In addition to the enormous masses of stone, and earth in the form of bricks, which are thus removed, we have to count the weight of iron and mineral coal raised from below the surface of the earth, amounting to billions of pounds annually. Let us bear in mind that any computation of the weight of human habitations and other structures which in course of time will be piled up above the surface of the earth, based on the present rate of increase, and upon the present habits and necessities of our race, would fall far short of the weight which will actually change position during the next and coming centuries by the hand of man. Unquestionably, before the earth shall have received its full complement of inhabitants, and man's intelligence shall have reached the climax, changes so extensive will have been made in the disposition of matter near the crust, that ordinary instruments for measuring will prove precise enough to give to the eye a conception of the extent to which the earth's centre of gyration has been disturbed by human interference.

Respecting the annexed tables, the following explanation will probably be deemed sufficient:—

The extent of the several river basins—136 in all—have been ascertained from the best maps extant. By reference to Plate XVI, showing the eastern part of the Mississippi basin, it will be readily understood in what manner their boundaries have been laid out. A line is drawn on the map dividing the territory equally between the source of each river and tributaries and those of adjoining basins. The boundaries being thus defined, the areas have been calculated in English statute miles, the latitude and longitude of the centre of each basin being determined at the same time.

By considering the earth as a perfect sphere, 7,921·41 miles in diameter, according to Sir John Herschel's determination, the calculations have been rendered extremely simple. This will be seen by reference to the sections of the earth, plate XVI, which contains all the elements for computing the rotary velocity of the centre of the river basins, and of the mouths of the rivers. These velocities are entered in the tables for each river basin, also the diminution of *vis viva* caused by the transfer of the sedimentary matter from the centre of the basin to the mouth of the river. It should be observed that owing to their trifling influence on the earth's rotation, and in order to save space, all the English and Scotch rivers' basins, whose sediment is transferred in the direction of the equator, have been entered together in the tables. The rivers of Ireland have also been entered together. It should, however, be understood that in computing the loss or gain of *vis viva*, each river basin has been calculated by itself; the amount entered being the result of the whole quantity of sediment transferred towards the equator. The area of basin entered in the table is accordingly the total. The river basins of Sweden and Norway, being very numerous and unimportant, have also in some districts been entered together in the tables, like those of Great Britain. Finally, the narrow coast districts, in both hemispheres, have been computed and entered in the table in a similar manner.

INDIAN RIVERS.

The quantity of sedimentary matter discharged by the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmapootra, being known with tolerable accuracy from actual observation, has not been computed according to standard furnished by the Mississippi, which is one pound of sediment per second for every 40·08 square miles of basin. Besides, local circumstances, such as the heated waters and profuse evaporation of the Bay of Bengal, and the close vicinity of the Himalaya Mountains, render the Ganges quite exceptional.

The discharge of earthy matter of the Ganges, entered in the tables, is, however, not so great as Sir Charles Lyell estimates in his "Principles of Geology." A brief explanatinn will show that those estimates are somewhat exaggerated. The quantity of matter carried down the Ganges at Ghazepoor being known, viz., 6,368,077,440 cubic feet annually, according to the observations and computations of Rev. Mr. Everest, we have only to ascertain with precision what area is drained by the river and its branches *above* Ghazepoor, in order to prove that Sir Charles Lyell has overestimated the source of the formation of the delta of the Ganges.

The maps of India being reliable, I have found it quite easy to define the extent of the basin drained by the part of the river under consideration, as well as that drained by the lower part and its branches; likewise the area drained by the Brahmapootra and its tributaries.

The basin of the Ganges, above Ghazepoor, contains, agreeable to accurate determination, 187,100 square miles. The basin below Ghazepoor contains 237,200 square miles, and that of the Brahmapootra 379,000 square miles. The quantity of matter which passes Ghazepoor being, as indicated by the total amount already stated, at the mean rate of 201·76 cubic feet per second, we might shew by analogy that the mean discharge of the lower part of the Ganges should be 255·78 cubic feet per second; but Sir Charles Lyell states that the abrasion of the river and its tributaries below Ghazepoor is greater than above. This may be so as regards the Gogra, Gunduk, Khosee, and Teesta, which descend from the mountains; but the southern tributaries, and especially the lower part of the main stream, which runs with a continually decreasing speed, cannot possibly cause an abrasion greater than the Ganges above Ghazepoor and its many tributaries descending from the Himalaya. If, therefore, we admit that the basin below Ghazepoor contributes proportionably 50 per cent. more earthy matter than above that place, our estimate will certainly be in excess of the real fact. The Ganges below Ghazepoor, the basin of which, as stated, is 237,200 square miles, will consequently discharge 382·67 cubic feet per second. The Brahmapootra, assumed by Sir Charles Lyell to carry down proportionably the same amount of matter as the Ganges above Ghazepoor, having a basin of 379,000 square miles, will contribute 408·71 cubic feet per second. Adding the contribution of Upper Ganges before specified, the total quantity of earthy matter discharged into the Bay of Bengal will be 994·14 cubic feet mean rate per second, or 31,373,248,851 cubic feet per annum. The estimated quantity of 40,000,000,000 cubic feet per annum named in the Principles of Geology will thus be found inconsistent with the data on which it apparently is founded. The annexed tables, it need hardly be stated, contain the quantities determined by the foregoing estimates, based on a specific gravity of 1·93 for the sedimentary matter in a dry state and upon the areas of the basins specified.

AFRICAN AND OTHER RIVERS.

Respecting the African rivers, none of which have been entered in the tables, it will suffice to state that they have no material influence on the earth's rotation, from the fact that the two principal rivers, the Nile and the Niger, flow in opposite directions—the former towards the pole and the latter towards the equator. There is, however, considerable difference of latitude in favor of the Nile; but this cannot be far from balanced by the greater quantity of sedimentary matter brought down by the Niger, as proved by its delta of 240 miles of coast. The general course of the other important rivers of Africa, the Senegal, Zambesi, and Orange rivers, is so nearly parallel with the equator that they exercise no appreciable influence on the axial rotation of the earth.

Australia being drained by rivers the course of which are directed to all points of the compass, and, consequently, of no account as regards the earth's motion, has likewise been excluded from the tables. It may be observed that the basin of the important river Goolwa and its tributaries, excepting the Callewatta, is almost on the same parallel with the mouth of the main river. Hence scarcely any disturbing force is produced, notwithstanding the great extent of the basin drained by the Goolwa. The Amazon, which drains more than two millions of square miles, strikingly illustrates the feeble influence of rivers the centres of whose basins are nearly on the same parallel as their outlets, more particularly when, like the Amazon, they are situated near the equator. It will be seen by reference to the tables that the enormous masses of solid matter carried to the ocean by the greatest river on the globe deprives it of only 70,000 foot pounds per second.

CONCLUSIONS.

It need hardly be stated that owing to the existing uncertainty regarding the amount of precipitation in the higher latitudes, not to mention our total want of information as to the proportion of sedimentary matter conveyed, especially with reference to the great Asiatic and North American rivers, no perfect table can be prepared at present, or any reliable calculations made to determine the amount of *vis viva* restored to the earth by the rivers flowing to the poles. But this uncertainty about the precipitation in the polar regions, and the quantity of solid matter discharged into the Arctic Seas, does not in the least invalidate our estimate of the magnitude of the retarding influence on the earth's axial rotation, caused by the numerous rivers flowing towards the equator. Indeed, the standard furnished by the abrasion occasioned by the waters of the Mississippi, viz., one pound of solid matter per second transferred to the mouth of the river for every 40·08 square miles of river basin drained, will be found rather below than in excess of the general average of other rivers running in the direction of the equatorial regions. Hence no reasonable doubt can been tertained that the earth as shown, by the tables, sustains a loss of *vis viva* of 39,894,658 foot pounds *every second*. Multiplying this sum by 86,400 seconds, we learn that every succeeding day marks a diminution of the earth's *vis viva* of 3,446,898,451,200 foot pounds, in consequence of the change in position of the abraded matter carried towards the equator.

Future investigations must determine to what extent this loss is reduced by the counteracting influence of the abraded matter which is carried in the direction of the poles.

In the meantime, the magnitude of the retarding force which we have indisputably established by our calculations and tables, compels us to admit that constancy of rotation of the earth is incompatible with solar influence.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ABBOTT H. FULLER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of MARIE S. FULLER, administratrix of the Estate of ABBOTT H. FULLER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 13, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL,
9 1 wfm 5t Auditor.

ESTATE OF JOHN W. GRIGG.—LETTERS testamentary having been granted by the Register of the city and county of Philadelphia upon the will of JOHN W. GRIGG, deceased, all persons having claims on the deceased are requested to notify the Executors, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to GEORGE W. BIDDLE, No. 308 S. FIFTH Street,
Or to CHARES B. DUNN, No. 226 WALNUT Street,
8 30 mŏw Executors.

ESTATE OF EDWARD McBRIDE, DECEASED.—Letters of administration upon the estate of saiddecedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to F. MORTIMER LEWIS, Administrator,
8 2m6t* EAST WALNUT LANE, Germantown.

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Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully, JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

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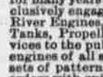

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THE BOY MAGICIAN;

OR,

The Secrets of the Sea.

CHAPTER I.

THE PRISONER OF MID-OCEAN.

Late one summer afternoon, a dozen years ago, a solitary white man stood before an idolatrous temple on an island in the South Pacific.

He was of middle age, tall, thin, and gaunt, with rugged features and sorrowful eyes, and with every sign of goodness and intelligence.

Beside him was a grim stone idol, in grotesque human form, more than twice as tall as himself, which he had just finished, as was indicated by the mallet and chisel in his hands.

"It is done," he muttered. "And these heathen little suspect that I have cut my name and story into the base of this idol."

He ran his eye rapidly over the inscription in question. It was as follows:—

"The 8th of May, 1859, I, David Lester, of the firm of Lester & Nichols, of Norfolk, Virginia, sailed as a passenger from Charleston for Hong Kong, via Cape Horn, in the ship Hecla. A cyclone struck us in mid-ocean, the ship foundered, and we took to the boats, which all filled, with the exception of the one I was in. After drifting several days, during which my companions perished, I reached this island. The idolatrous inhabitants made me a slave in their temple, and for more than four years I have been doing menial offices and carving images. I have been chained every night, and watched continually by day, but have nevertheless made three attempts at escape, and shall soon make another—doubtless my last, as I am resolved to succeed or die, preferring death to a longer captivity. I therefore write these words upon this idol, praying any one who may see them to report my fate, if possible, to my family at Norfolk, Va. Finished this inscription this 7th day of July, 1867."

For several minutes the prisoner contemplated these lines in silence, and then aroused himself, looking warily around.

"Three times I have tried to escape in a canoe," he muttered, "and every time I was caught, and visited with tortures. To be caught again in such an attempt will be certain death. Yet I will risk the first opportunity that offers. This longing for freedom and my family is becoming a positive madness. Oh, my God! what is that?"

He gazed in perfect stupefaction to the eastward, far out upon the ocean.

There, miles and leagues away, was a ship, her white sails gleaming as she lay becalmed upon the waters!

"A ship! a ship!" cried Lester, sobbingly. "At last, oh Heaven! At last my prayer is answered!"

THE PRISONER'S HOME.

On the east bank of the Elizabeth river, just out of Norfolk, and overlooking Hampton Roads, stood a beautiful cottage, the home of the wife and daughter of David Lester, the prisoner of the lone island in the far Pacific.

Near the close of a lovely afternoon in May, Mrs. Lester and her daughter sat together upon their front verandah.

The mother was a lovely, sweet-faced, sad-eyed woman of two and thirty years.

The daughter, Amy Lester, not yet fifteen, was a strange compound of child and woman.

"You are thinking of father, dear mother?" murmured the maiden, as she marked the lady's longing gaze.

"Yes, child. Your father, my husband; where is he? Somewhere under the sea waves, wrecked on a desert island, or languishing on a hostile shore? It is five years since he left us on that fatal voyage to China. My reason assures me that he is dead; yet, Amy, I can only think of him as living."

"It is so with me, mother," said Amy, with a tremulous quiver of her lips. "I dream often that he is living—that he is coming home!"

"We need him in a hundred ways," said Mrs. Lester, sighing. "If anything were to happen to me, Amy, I shudder to think what would become of you. You have been brought up in luxury, and you would feel keenly any change to poverty."

"Are we not rich, then, mother?" asked Amy, in surprise.

"I supposed so, dear, until three years ago," replied the mother sadly. "Your father was a merchant and ship-owner, a partner of Colonel Nichols. But two years ago Colonel Nichols informed me that the outstanding debts of the firm more than balanced the assets; in short, Amy, that he was on the verge of bankruptcy, his fortune and ours alike wrecked!"

"I don't like Colonel Nichols!" said Amy, thoughtfully. "If he lost all his money with our, how does he live in such grand style? To whom do his ships and great house belong?"

"To his nephew, Ally Bell. Colonel Nichols is Ally's guardian. The Colonel has nothing of his own, excepting a farm or two up-country which were not risked in the business."

Amy contracted her little brows reflectively, and was about to reply, when the garden gate swung on its hinges, and a boyish figure came lightly up the walk.

"It's Ally, mother—it's Ally Bell!" exclaimed Amy, all smiles and blushes. "I'll bring him to you."

The young girl ran lightly down the verandah steps and met the new-comer, linking her arm in his, and drawing him gently towards the house.

He was a lad of seventeen, an orphan, the nephew and ward of Colonel Nichols. Bright and gay and handsome, Allen Bell was also impetuous, ardent, and intelligent—one of those noble, manly boys who mature early into grand and noble men. Boy as he was, he loved Amy Lester with a pure and chivalrous love, which bade fair to deepen in time into the great love of his life.

He was the bearer of a letter from his uncle to Mrs. Lester, and having delivered it, he strolled with Amy down the wide garden walks into the cool shadows of a grove at the bottom of the garden.

"I've been expecting you this good while, Ally," said Amy, with charming frankness. "I thought you would be down here to try those scientific experiments to-day!"

"We'll try them to-night, Amy," replied Ally. "The blue lights show better at night. I'm getting along finely in my chemistry, Amy. I like it best of all my studies."

"I am sure you do," said Amy, earnestly. "You are the nicest boy I ever saw!"

Ally Bell laughed aloud. Amy's childlike simplicity and outspoken truthfulness were her greatest charm in his eyes.

"The sight of the brig yonder," said Ally, "reminds me that I promised to meet Colonel Nichols on board of it directly after I delivered that letter to your mother. I must go now, but you may expect me as soon as it's dark."

He clasped her in his arms and kissed her.

For a minute the youthful lovers stood at the garden gate, towards which they had slowly walked, and here they parted soberly—Ally to go down to the brig, where had engaged to meet his uncle, and Amy to return to her mother.

She found Mrs. Lester, the open letter in her hand, silent and motionless as a statue, her attitude that of profound despair.

"What is it, mother?" cried Amy, in wild alarm, springing to her side.

Mrs. Lester looked at her daughter with a woe-stricken face.

"O, Amy!" she cried, turning to that brave, childish heart for strength and comfort. "Colonel Nichols writes me that we are beggars! He reminds me that he has asked me three several times to marry him. And, Amy, he says he knows your father to be dead, and he offers himself to me for the last time. He reminds me of my ill-health, of your youth and helplessness. And he says," and Mrs. Lester's voice broke down in a tempest of sobs, "that on the one hand he offers me wealth, comfort, and happiness, on the other poverty and sorrow. If I refuse him, he swears to turn us out of our home to-morrow!"

"Oh, mother!" exclaimed Amy, with a sharp cry, as she hid her face in her mother's bosom.

CHAPTER II.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.

Before Ally Bell reached the brig lying at the wharf, his uncle, Colonel Nichols, had been there and arranged with the Captain, who went by the name of Hiley, to carry Ally off to China, for which service the Colonel promised to give the Captain the brig and ten thousand dollars, *in case the boy never came back.* Hiley was a murderer, whose real name was Sprouls, and Colonel Nichols knew it. And Colonel Nichols had robbed Mrs. Lester, and now wanted to rob his nephew and have him murdered, and Hiley knew that, and resolved that Ally Bell should never see Norfolk again.

"Where is the lad?" he asked as he and Colonel Nichols finished drinking success to their nefarious schemes, to which the Colonel replied:—

"He should be here at this very moment. Ah, I hear his step on deck now! Here he comes!"

Even as he spoke Ally Bell came hurrying into the cabin, his face flushed with pleasurable excitement.

"I'm just in time to see you off, Captain Hiley," he said, not noticing the guilty looks of the conspirators. "The wind is fair, and the crew anxious. A good voyage to you, Captain. Bring me some rare shells when you return. They are for a little girl's cabinet, and must be pretty!"

"Aye, aye, Mr. Allen," responded the Captain, heartily. "Didn't you see my collection of shells in yonder state-room? No? You are welcome to your choice of them all, sir."

He advanced and flung open the state-room door.

Ally bent forward and looked in.

With a quick thrust, Hiley pushed him into the little room, and hurriedly locked the door.

With an exultant smile Colonel Nichols said adieu, and went ashore.

The next minute the hurried trampling of feet was blended with the songs of the stout seamen, as the brig moved slowly from the wharf towards the sea.

Ally's first thought, on finding himself shut up in Captain Hiley's state-room, was that the two men were joking—merely intending to scare him a little, and then let him out; but he soon discovered that the *Quickstep*—the brig was so named—had left her wharf and was standing down the Elizabeth river towards the ocean.

The truth flashed upon him!

"I see it all!" he cried, leaping to his feet. "Hiley is taking me to sea with him! Captain Hiley!" he shouted, pounding on the wall, "open the door, this minute! Let me out, or it will be bad for you!"

No reply was made to him—no attention paid to his cries.

He saw that he was fast.

For a moment he was stunned by the knowledge of his situation.

Then he drew up his slight, boyish figure proudly, his eyes flashing defiance.

"The thing for me to do," he mused, "is to help myself. A boy who can't fight his own way will never be a man!"

Drawing from his pocket a match, of which he usually carried a supply, he lighted the candle in its box at one end of the state-room.

"I see," he mentally commented, looking around in the light thus furnished; "here's a whole dray-load of boxes and bundles. And here's a cannon, too," added Ally—"a small one, which is expected, no doubt, to bring a big price from those simple natives in the South Sea."

"I can use this thing," thought the boy, with kindling eyes. "I have plenty of powder in my pocket!"

He had bought this powder just before he came aboard of the brig, for the experiments he had promised to show Amy that very evening.

Without more ado, Ally set at work loading and firing the little cannon as rapidly as possible, smashing the door, and calling out for everybody to keep out of the way. The captain and crew were frantic with fear, as there was a large quantity of powder in the state-room, and the prospect was that the ship would be blown to atoms. Having filled the state-room and cabin with smoke, Ally seized one of the Captain's revolvers, burst open the shattered door, rushed upon deck, and leaped into the river.

"Thunder and lightning!" cried Hiley, startled beyond expression. "After that boy, all of you! Satan himself is in him! A hundred dollars to the man who first puts a hand upon him!"

With a yell, as of bloodhounds, half-a-dozen of Hiley's men splashed into the river, incited by the promise of money, and sprang to the pursuit, while Hiley, hastily lowering a boat, rowed after his men, whom he soon overtook, one after another, and ordered into the boat. They then pulled on after Ally, who had distanced the men while they were in the water, but who could not compete with the boat. Arriving at an old sunken schooner, a long way from the shore, the boy climbed upon the topmast, and looked back at Hiley, who was rapidly approaching. The captain felt sure of his prey, and was telling his men how to seize the boy, when Ally suddenly fell from the topmast, as if shot, and immediately sank from sight.

"Thunder and lightning!" cried Hiley, "he's gone!"

"Gone!" echoed all the men in chorus.

"Yes, gone!" and Hiley sprang to his feet, bending forward. "I saw him go! He fell back into the water, and went down like a bullet, without the least cry! Pull for your lives!"

The men obeyed. The boat was quickly beside the topmast. But no trace of the boy could be found!

"I'll take my Bible oath," said Hiley, "that the young salamander has not gone towards the nearest shore—or any other. A cramp or a shark has took him!"

The eyes of the scheming villain lit up strangely, almost savagely.

"And such being the fact, men," added he, "we may as well give up the search."

The men resumed their oars, the Captain the tiller, and the boat returned in silence to the brig, *with Ally clinging quietly to the stern*—his head just far enough out of the water to enable him to breathe—and there he continued to stay until the boat returned to the brig.

And then, the boat being left in the water, at the stern of the brig, it occurred to Ally to unfasten the boat from its painter, let it drift down stream some distance, then climb into it, and row away for Norfolk, which he at once did.

For a minute or two the boat continued to speed away in the darkness.

And then Ally climbed out of the water into it, with a long sigh of relief, and seized a pair of oars resolutely.

Crouching out of sight in the bottom of the boat, he began rowing shorewards—but softly, for he was still near the brig, and the night was so calm he feared his enemies would hear him.

There was only too much occasion, as it proved, for this caution.

The boat had not been gone two minutes from the brig, when Captain Hiley, wishing to go ashore to see Colonel Nichols, made his way aft, and discovering its disappearance, at once sent a couple of men after it in another boat.

Ally seeing that he must again take to the water, took the oars along with him, and went drifting seaward, with nothing but a pair of oars to support him.

The night had now fully set in and the tide ran fast. Cramped and chilled by his long continuance in the water, the boy was whirled along, growing weaker every moment; but just as hope was at its ebb, he suddenly beheld a sail behind him, rapidly approaching, under the force of a freshening breeze.

"A brig, certain!" he groaned, after a long look at the nearing cloud of canvas. "It must be old Hiley's! The wind having come again, he is off for the Pacific ocean!"

He regarded the brig, as it came nearer, asking himself if he should hail her.

"Let her be what she may," he muttered, "friend or foe, I must hail her! My strength is used up! I shall soon slip off from these oars and drown! Fortunately the brig is coming straight towards me. I will hail her!"

He waited till the brig was near him, and then carried his resolve into execution. His feeble call was heard and answered, the brig hove to, a boat was lowered, and he was taken aboard the stranger. The boy had only strength enough to learn that the brig was *not* Hiley's, and then he fainted.

CHAPTER III.

MORE VILLAINY.

Captain Hiley, verily believing that Ally was drowned, went ashore to inform Colonel Nichols of the fact. He found the Colonel just coming from Mrs. Lester's cottage, where he had gone an hour before, and stunned Amy by informing her that Ally Bell, her lover and hero, was being carried off to sea in the *Quickstep*, and that she would never see him again.

The Colonel heard Hiley's story about Ally's disappearance with breathless interest, as they walked along the beach; after which the two villains congratulated themselves upon the boy's being thus completely taken out of their path.

While thus discussing the matter they heard the sound of oars, and soon saw a boat approaching the shore opposite a cottage belonging to an old retired sailor named Nicholas Collins, which was situated at the foot of Mrs. Lester's garden. In the boat was a man, and along with him was a female, sobbing convulsively. Colonel Nichols, with surprise and alarm, recognized the voice of the weeper as that of Amy Lester. She and her companion left the boat and entered the cottage, from the windows of which a light soon shone. Colonel Nichols and Captain Hiley crept beneath a window to spy and listen. They soon learned that Collins had rowed Amy off to the brig in search of Ally, and that she had there heard of his attempt to escape and his consequent death by drowning.

Amy was vehement in her denunciations of Colonel Nichols, and declared that if Ally was really dead, she would raise the whole country against his uncle, who had compassed his death.

On attempting to rise to go home, Amy found she was too weak to walk, and sent Collins tor her mother to come to her. As soon as the old sailor left the cottage, Colonel Nichols proposed to Hiley that he should carry Amy off instead of Ally, and leave her on a plantation of his on the coast, down by Cape Henry, so as to silence her dangerous tongue, and also give him a hold on her mother. The Captain agreed to this, and they entered the cottage, coming upon Amy so suddenly that, in her weak state, she was so completely overcome that she fainted away.

"So much the better!" said Nichols, stooping and gathering her in his arms. "Now lead the way to your boat, Hiley. On our way you must overset Collins' boat to make him think she did it herself in a wild mood."

He hurried out of the cottage, bearing his frail burden. Hiley followed hastily, and the two made their way to the spot where Collins' boat lay. It was but the work of a moment for Hiley to push off the little craft and overset it.

"There, they'll think the girl got wild with grief and was drowned in an attempt to search for Ally again!" said the Colonel exultantly, tossing Amy's white apron upon the beach. "That apron will fix the matter beyond a doubt! The wind is rising, Hiley. You had better take advantage of it!"

The two hurried to the waiting boat. Hiley laid the unconscious Amy in the bottom, and then seized the oars and rowed rapidly towards the brig.

Nichols, full of exultation, looked after the boat until it was lost to view.

"My first plan was successful!" he muttered. "Ally is dead! I am a rich man! And my second plan promises a like success! When Margaret Lester's heart is nearly broken at Amy's loss, I will offer to restore her child on condition that she will marry me! The day of my full triumph is near!"

He looked with gloating eyes seaward, exulting in his evil success, until at last, nearly an hour later, the sails of the *Quickstep* filled, and the brig moved swiftly towards the sea, taking with her Margaret Lester's only comfort—the distant father's star of hope!

CHAPTER IV.

LESTER ESCAPES AND HEARS FROM HOME.

We left David Lester on his lonely island, planning his escape, with a ship in sight from the elevated point where he was at work. He waited till night and until a priest of the idolatrous temple came to chain him in his dungeon, where they nightly confined him; and then suddenly leaping upon the priest, he bore him to the floor, chained and gagged him, disguised himself in his priestly robes, stained his face brown with dirt, went to the shore where the canoes were lying, entered one of them, and paddled out to sea in the direction in which he had seen the ship.

He paddled for hours with all his strength, and had gone so far that the lights of the island could not be seen, and yet no ship had been found; and now the wind was rising and a storm was threatening.

"Oh, God! Am I forsaken?" he cried, in an awful anguish, seized with a fear that the wind would take the ship from him. "Must I perish here?"

At that moment, when hope was dying, he beheld a sight that turned all his wild woe into yet wilder ecstasy.

There, to the northward, was the ship, standing directly towards him, with all sails set to catch the rising breeze, and not half a mile away.

"Yes, there she is," he shouted. "She is coming this way. I am saved—saved!"

He raised his arms to heaven in mute thanksgiving and sobbed aloud, the glad tears streaming down his worn and haggard cheeks.

The ship came nearer and nearer.

He redoubled his wild shouts, his heart and soul in his voice.

An answering cry came suddenly from the ship's deck, and she drew steadily nearer, swerved from her course slightly, and a rope was thrown from her deck, falling into his canoe.

He seized the rope in desperate eagerness, and a group of sailors leaning over the ship's side drew him aboard.

In an instant more the ship had resumed her course, and was moving in stately fashion before the breeze.

"Safe at last!" murmured Lester, leaning against the bulwarks, weak and nerveless as an infant. "Oh, the gladness of this hour!"

Poor man! He did not dream at that moment that his adverse fate was even then relentlessly closing around him; that he was on one of his own ships—the *Cyclone;* that that ship was commanded by a bitter foe in league with Colonel Nichols, who, on recognizing him, would without remorse consign him again to the mercies of the Pacific in his Indian canoe.

On inquiry, Lester learned that the vessel was the *Cyclone,* and in the light of the cabin lamp recognized her captain. Tearing off his priestly robe, and wiping the stain from his face with its coarse folds, he exclaimed:—

"Captain Sales, don't you know me?"

"David Lester!" cried the Captain, turning ashy pale, and grasping his stationary seat as though he had received a shock.

Lester wiped his brows and sat down, the Captain taking a seat opposite him.

He had so much to ask, that his emotions choked his utterance, and prevented him from observing the look of deadly hatred with which the Captain regarded him. But he finally plied his questions fast, and learned that his wife yet lived, that his daughter Amy had grown into a lovely girl, and that both wife and daughter had long mourned him as dead. He also learned of his wife's poverty.

"Colonel Nichols settled up the firm affairs," said the Captain reservedly, "and there was nothing left for Mrs. Lester. She has been living on his bounty these two or three years! When your interest in this ship was sold, I bought it. The Colonel owns the other half!"

"But this is a base fraud!" exclaimed Lester. "The Colonel has been untrue to the trust I reposed in him! I have had suspicions of his integrity during my long exile, but I have never dared to entertain them. I'll make matters straight on my return. I can prove my claims and bring him to justice—the dastardly villain! My poor Margaret!" and he groaned.

Lester's threat concerning Nichols seemed to stir up all the malice of the Captain's nature. He beheld his interest in the ship, fraudulently acquired, threatened, and he hated still more the lawful owner whose right in the *Cyclone* he had usurped.

"If report speaks truly," he said, "Mrs. Lester need not be called 'poor!' Colonel Nichols has long been paying her attentions, and when I left port, five months ago, the story was that they were engaged! The Colonel told me himself that he loved her, and meant to marry her. No doubt by this time they are married!"

This cruel thrust struck home to the poor husband's heart, and uttering a great cry, he fell forward with his face upon the table, while the Captain regarded him with a look of mingled hatred and exultation. The New York Ledger, containing the continuation of this story, is for sale at all the bookstores and news depots. Ask for the number dated Sept. 18, and in it you will get the next installment. The Ledger has the best stories of any paper in the world.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 605 WALNUT Street. 8 26 1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. [8 21 1m

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3917 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 1m*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869. PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS. A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Charges—$250 to $300 per year. Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. 8 12 1m

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments. For prospectus address the Principal, 8 5 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA. The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday September 1, next. For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M., 7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal, 8 5 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. Next session begins September 15th. 7 17 3m

RUFUS ADAMS, ELOCUTIONIST, No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [8 7

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1224 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 26, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, 8 18 1m SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department. Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7½ o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4. 9 3 fmw 15t

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 5 S. MERRICK Street (late Mrs. M. S. Mitchell's). The Fall Term of this School will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 22. Miss AGNES IRWIN, Principal. 9 3 fmw 8t

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANnounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, at No. 2052 DE LANCEY Place, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at No. 243 S. EIGHTH Street, between the hours of 9 and 2. 9 2tf

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16. 7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars. 8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will REOPEN ON MONDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 7 15 tuthsu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address 7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN. Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum. The fall session begins September 7. Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. (FOUNDED A. D. 1785.) S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets. The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master, With Ten Assistant Teachers. From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance. French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge. By order of the Trustees, GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. 8 16 mwf 6w JAMES W. ROBINS, Head Master.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M.

Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 8 28 3w

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, tember 13. The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics. The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life. Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

"THE HILL" SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS! At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa. The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M. Principal.

REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stœver, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc. HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc. ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. E. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwfl3m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street.

This school presents the following advantages:—
Finely-ventilated class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet in height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.
Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impossible.
A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of *imparting* knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently, profitable.
A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.
Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, on and after August 23.
Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above H. Y. LAUDERBACH, Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED, Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat. DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin. Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27 tf

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS,

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WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 27] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC. On Tuesday, September 7, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange—
40 shares Empire Transportation Company.
$1500 Union Passenger Railway Co. 6 per cent.
30 shares Girard Life Insurance Company.
$3500 Reading Railroad 6 per cent.
10 shares National Bank of the Republic.
26 shares Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy, and Lancaster Railroad.
1 share Reliance Mutual Insurance Company.
25 shares Swedesboro Railroad.
100 shares Union Passenger Railway Co.
26 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad Co.
$1000 Susquehanna Canal bonds.
100 shares Central Transportation Co.

REAL ESTATE SALE, September 7, will include—
Peremptory Sale—By Order of Heirs—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND—THREE-STORY BRICK STORE, No. 242 North Third street, above Vine, 20 by 128. VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND—THREE-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, S. E. corner of Ninth and Cherry streets.
TWO-STORY BRICK FACTORY, Steam Engine, Boiler, Saws, etc., Ashland street, Doylestown, Bucks county, Pa.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 526 North Sixth street, above Spring Garden. Has all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession.
Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of George Fox, deceased—LOT, Howard street, south of Cambria, Twenty-third ward.
GENTEEL THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 828 North Tenth street, below Parrish. Immediate possession.
BUSINESS LOCATION—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 811 Locust street. 9 3 3t
Catalogues now ready.

SALE OF ENGLISH PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, ETC. On Wednesday Morning, September 8, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction store, 200 reams Piries' English cap and post paper, blank books, envelopes, etc., etc. 9 4 2t

Sale No. 1314 Arch street. SUPERIOR PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES, ETC. On Wednesday Morning, September 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1314 Arch street, by catalogue, the superior furniture, etc., comprising suits of walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush and hair cloth; 7 suits of oiled and varnished walnut chamber furniture; 7 handsome rosewood walnut and mahogany wardrobes; 2 lounge bedsteads, covered with reps; spring and hair mattresses; oak and walnut dining-room furniture; 3 walnut extension tables; 2 elegant pier mirrors, gilt frames; superior Brussels carpets, oil cloths, large refrigerator, kitchen utensils, etc. The above furniture has been in use but a short time and is equal to new. May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 9 6 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street. LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF 400 CARTONS RIBBONS. Also, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, FANCY GOODS, AND NOTIONS, ETC. On Wednesday Morning, Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months, credit. [9 4 3t To which the particular attention of the Trade is called. Also, On Wednesday morning, September 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 800 LOTS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS, ETC. Comprising—
Full lines 5-8 and 3-4 L C hankfs, medium to fine quality.
Full lines 3-4 hemmed do do do do
Full lines 5-8 and 3-4 hemstitched do do
Full lines Hamburg edgings and insertions. Also,
Kid gloves, linens, 3000 doz. hoop skirts and corsets, latest styles; shirt fronts, suspenders, hosiery, umbrellas, Paris fancy goods and notions, comprising full lines ladies' and gents' travelling satchels, pocket-books, purses, canes, sleeve-buttons, shell and horn combs, hair, nail, and tooth brushes; jewelry, briar wood and meerschaum pipes, etc. 9 6 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., ETC. On Tuesday Morning, Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 1 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. On Thursday Morning, Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [8 3 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC., On Friday Morning, [9 4 5t September 10, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN COINS AND MEDALS. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Sept. 6, 7, and 8, at 2½ o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold, the collection of Captain Edward P. Thorn, of Pisinink, N. J., comprising 1000 lots of American and foreign gold, silver, and copper coins and medals. Catalogues are now ready for distribution at the auction store. 9 3 4t

Sale at No. 1606 N. Broad street. ELEGANT FURNITURE, RICH VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, LARGE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL MIRRORS, FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS, FRENCH CHINA DINNER SERVICE, WEBER CONCERT GRAND PIANO-FORTE, ETC. On Wednesday Morning, Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1606 N. Broad street, will be sold the furniture of a gentleman going to Europe, comprising elegant walnut parlor furniture, covered with silk reps; rosewood Weber concert grand piano-forte, large French plate mantel mirrors, 3 elegant French mantel clocks, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, walnut chamber and library furniture, 3 French china dinner services, curtains, splendid musical box, dining-room and kitchen furniture, etc. The cabinet furniture is of superior quality, manufactured by Henkels, and has been in use but a short time. Catalogues can be had at the auction store on and after Saturday, 4th. The furniture can be examined early on the morning of sale. 9 3 4t

C. D. Mc

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MURDER.

Coroner's Investigation into the Circumstances of the Death of Richard D. Carter.

This morning at 10 o'clock, Coroner Daniels, sitting in his office, held an inquest upon the body of Richard D. Carter, who was shot at Fairmount Park on Saturday morning last by Joseph Snyder, dying almost immediately from the wound received. Snyder was present at the inquest.

The following testimony was elicited:—

William Earle sworn—I reside at No. 2032 Jones street; I was working behind the basin on the south side of Coates street, and heard the report of a pistol; I looked up and saw Snyder standing alongside of Carter with a pistol in his hand; I saw Mr. Carter fall; Mr. Roan and I ran up; Mr. Roan set him up; he said "oh!" and died instantly; I never saw Snyder before that morning; I saw him then between 8½ and 9 o'clock; Mr. Carter was going then towards the bridge, and I saw Snyder following him; he appeared to be sober.

Henry E. Parker sworn—Reside at No. 774 Thompson street; am employed at Fairmount Park as a stonecutter; saw Mr. Snyder there on Saturday morning; I spoke to him; asked him about the weather; I didn't understand his reply; the man working with me also spoke to Snyder; Snyder then passed up to where two men were engaged in conversation; one of the men was Mr. Carter; Snyder then sat down on a bench till the two had finished their conversation; they walked down to the footway; Snyder followed them; a man asked Snyder, "Joe, are you going after a job?" Snyder said, "No! but I will give Carter one!" Snyder then passed on; Carter had stopped at a stone where Mr. Hucks was at work; a man then said to me, "Watch him!" I turned around then; Snyder was standing behind Carter, and they were talking; but I could not hear them; I commenced working again; I then heard a report; some one cried "run, the d—d —— will shoot us!" we ran; I saw an officer at the gate, and called on him to arrest Snyder; I started to run towards Carter; I was within twenty yards of Snyder when he heard me call on the police; he kind of raised his arm towards me, with the pistol in his hand; he then backed away; I went to Carter, took off his neck tie and unbuttoned his vest, and put my hand on his heart; I then assisted him over to the Park House; Snyder was arrested and taken away; I had seen Snyder following Carter.

William Rowan sworn—Live No. 243 Wildey street; am a stone-cutter at the Park; Mr. Carter called me to show me a stone for the building; I was going towards him, was about ten yards away from him when I saw Snyder haul out the pistol; I kind of stopped; he pulled the trigger and fired; Carter fell; I ran then and picked Carter up; I saw him point the pistol at Carter; I had saw Snyder half an hour before that and spoke to him; I asked him how it went, but don't remember his reply; he said nothing about Carter; he had no pistol out at the time.

William Hubbs sworn—Live No. 444 Diamond street; am employed at the park; was at work on Saturday morning in the first avenue south of Coates street; Mr. Carter told me to take half an inch off a certain stone; while I was working, Snyder came along and spoke to me; I asked him how he was getting along; he said, "Pretty well, only I'm getting old." Snyder then went towards the bridge; Mr. Carter afterwards came to me, and I spoke to him about the stone I was dressing; Snyder then came up from the direction of the forebay, and stopped a short distance off of Carter; I told Carter that the stone was ready, and he pulled out his rule and stooped down to measure it; by this time Snyder came up; Carter rose from his stooping position and said about the stone, "It will do!" at that moment Snyder pulled and Carter fell; as he shot Snyder said, "He has done me all the harm he could do;" Carter never spoke; I didn't see Snyder pull out his pistol; after he shot the first time, I thought he was going to shoot again; the pistol was a large one—a navy revolver; Snyder turned, however, and walked leisurely away, with the pistol in his hand.

Charles Fricke sworn—Reside No. 2749 Coates street; was standing in front of our own house on Saturday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock; I saw Snyder with a pistol in his hand, and saw him shoot Mr. Carter; he then walked slowly along the path towards Coates street; I ran then across the street, and saw Carter lying on the ground, two men holding his hand; the affair happened about thirty or forty yards away from the basin.

William Earle sworn—Live in Adams street, Frankford; was working in the park on Saturday morning; Mr. Carter was there where we were working; Snyder came up and said, "Dick Carter, you have done me private injury;" I couldn't understand what the injury was, but suppose he meant to allege that Carter had put other men on and thrown him out of work; Carter replied, "I d n't meddle in other people's business;" Snyder then said, "I'll make short work of it," and then walked away; five or six minutes afterwards I heard the report of the pistol; I thought it was some boys shooting; Snyder then walked past me, with a pistol in his hand; they went to him and tried to arrest him; he said, "Don't bother me here; let me go home, and you can arrest me there easily;" I didn't see the shooting; afterwards I saw Carter, after he was shot; when he walked away after doing the shooting he appeared composed.

Martin Kugler sworn—Live in Spring Garden street, above Twenty-first; was standing in front of the blacksmith's shop on the steamboat landing at Fairmount on Saturday morning; heard the report of a pistol, and heard that somebody was shot; I saw a man fall whom I supposed to be Mr. Carter; I ran up and saw the men picking up Carter; I saw Snyder with a large pistol in his hand after the shooting; I went right on after him; others also followed him; he kept pointing the pistol, first in one hand, and then in the other, at the crowd; we kept getting near on him, when he pointed the pistol right at me; Captain Lyon, of the police, who was close on him, jumped at him as he pointed the pistol at me, and exclaimed "This won't do, Joe;" he attracted the attention of Snyder, when I jumped up also, and seizing the pistol, wrenched it away from him; he said, when I grabbed the pistol, "You won't get the pistol;" I got it away from him, and afterwards gave it to Captain Lyon.

Felix Ernest sworn—Live No. 638 Andrew street; know Snyder; I work at Fairmount Park; I saw him coming up the avenue on Saturday morning, and hailed him; he answered me; he then sat down on a settee there; Carter was sitting close by, talking to a gentleman; Snyder sat watching; Carter got up at length and went away; I said to Snyder, "Did you see Dick?" he said, "Yes, he is afraid I am going to ask him for a job;" Snyder has worked at the park; Carter was foreman at the time he worked there; he quit of his own accord; Carter told him to dress a stone a certain way; Snyder didn't do it to please Carter, when Carter said to him, "If you don't do it right you will have to do it over again in your own time!" at 12 o'clock then Snyder packed up and left; Snyder had a pistol shortly after he quit there, two years ago; I saw it, and he told me, "I guess that will fix him; I will give him a dose of rock salt;" I told Carter about it afterwards, and he said to me, "If you had told me at the time I would have got him arrested."

Thomas Dickson sworn—Live No. 607 N. Twenty-fifth street; am employed at the park; about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning I was at the forebay, and Snyder came up; he went across the bridge; about fifteen or twenty minutes afterwards I heard the report of a pistol, and saw Mr. Carter fall; we went after Snyder to arrest him, and did arrest him; Snyder has worked in the park; I never knew him to ask to get back again; I never saw him with a pistol before; a pistol was taken away from him.

Captain Lyon (of the Park Guard) sworn—Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Saturday morning I heard the report of a pistol; I was in my headquarters at the time; I put on my uniform coat and rushed out to where the men were dressing stone; I asked, "What does this mean?" they sai l, "A man has been murdered;" I asked, "Where is the murderer?" they answered, "There he goes down the road." I followed after; others did also; we arrested Snyder.

Lieutenant Jacoby, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, sworn—Was sitting in my station-house making out my report; I heard the report of a pistol and ran out.

The lieutenant then described the manner in which Snyder was arrested. It was accomplished without much difficulty, although considerable caution had to be observed, as Snyder still held the pistol in his hand with which he had shot Mr. Carter.

Dr. Silas Updegrove sworn—I make a post mortem examination of the body of Richard D. Carter at Fairmount Park; there was a gunshot wound of entrance on the left side of the chest, at a point about two inches to the left, and about one inch above the left nipple, and a wound of exit on the right arm, about four inches below the point of the shoulder, the ball having passed entirely through the body; in the cavity of the chest was a large quantity of blood; the ball entered through the fourth rib, and passed successively through the left lung, through the aorta near the heart, through the right lung, through the walls of the chest on the right side between the third and fourth ribs, and through the right arm. Death was caused by hemorrhage into the cavity of the chest from the wound in the aorta.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—"That the said Richard J. Carter came to his death from a gunshot wound at the hands of Joseph Snyder, on the morning of September 4, 1869, in Fairmount Park."

Snyder was then removed to Moyamensing Prison to await his trial.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This afternoon at 3 o'clock the Board of Aldermen assemble for the purpose of naming the officers to conduct the election which comes off on the second Tuesday of October next. The Registry law requires a majority of the officers to be of the same political faith as the majority of the voters in each precinct.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE COUNTRY.—Mr. Isaac H. Evans, of White Hall, ten miles west of the city, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, has commenced the erection of an elegant building for public accommodation. Mr. Evans, at present, keeps the house at "Brookfield," the mansion in which the late lamented Rev. Dudley Tyng died some years ago. Formerly he was engaged with Mr. Charles J. Arthur, proprietor of the hotel at White Hall station. The new house is to be located in a beautiful grove, about midway between the present railroad station at White Hall and the new station to be erected at "Bryn Mahr" next season, and between the old Lancaster road and the Lancaster turnpike. It will be 160 feet front and 60 deep, with a wing 50 by 27 feet, surrounded by a piazza 10 feet wide. The first floor will contain a parlor 22 by 40 feet; reception room and office, each 22 by 18 feet; dining-room, 29 by 40 feet; two pantries, each 12 by 14½ feet; kitchen, 22 by 29 feet; ironing and wash-rooms, each 16 by 29 feet. The main hall will be 10 feet wide, with another hall leading from the parlor to the dining-room, 7 feet wide, between the reception-room and office. The pantries will be placed between the dining-room and kitchen, with a passage 4 feet wide between them, and the ironing and wash-rooms in the rear of the kitchen. The second story will contain seven chambers on the southern front, each 12 by 16 feet. In the rear, separated by a hall 7 feet wide, will be four additional chambers of the same size, while on the wing there will be five chambers of similar dimensions, together with a large linen room, ladies' bath-room, gentlemen's bath-room, and other conveniences. The third floor will be divided into seventeen chambers, each 12 by 16 feet. The ceiling of the first story will be 11 feet, the second 10, and the third 9 feet. The grounds around the new house of Mr. Evans are to be handsomely laid out, to correspond with the improvements contemplated by those who have purchased cottage sites from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the new town of "Bryn Mahr," or, as it is more familiarly termed, "Grown Mare." The building will be completed by the first of next May. Already Mr. Evans has had applications for rooms in his new house for next season sufficient to exhaust the entire supply, and from his deserved popularity we have no doubt he will be eminently successful in his enterprise. He enjoys the reputation of keeping a first-class house, and has the confidence of every one who has shared his hospitality. This season his house at Brookfield has been constantly filled by some of our prominent citizens, among whom we notice Mr. Edward Siter, Mr. Frank S. Colladay, Mr. Sansom Perot, Mr. Thomas Homer, Mr. Harry Atkinson, and their families, and others.

THE TROTS AT POINT BREEZE.—This week will be one of continued excitement to the sporting fraternity. This afternoon there will be a fine trot between three horses whose record warranted their owners in entering them for the 2:30 purse offered by the Point Breeze Park Association. This meeting commences to-morrow, and during its progress there will be some of the best exhibitions of speed ever made on any track. The first trot to-morrow will be for horses who have never beaten 3 minutes prior to their entry for this purse, and in which such horses as Henry, who has made 2:26½, and Hop, who has made 2:34, will appear. The second is for the 2:25 purse, for which Danvers Boy, who has scored 2:28, and Hotspur, who has made 2:24, in connection with Gray Mack and License, will contend. On Wednesday the first contest will be for the 2:35 purse, and the second for the 2:30. On Thursday the meeting will conclude with trots for the 2:35 purse, and the purse free for all horses. For this latter purse the three queens of the turf, Lady Thorn, Goldsmith Maid, and American Girl have been entered. From the well-known reputation of this trio this trot will be a fitting wind-up of the meeting. Lady Thorn is the property of A. Welsh, Esq., of Chesnut Hill, who also has in possession the celebrated mare Flora Temple. She is one of the very few animals who has beaten Dexter. She has also defeated Mountain Boy, Goldsmith Maid, and American Girl. She, in New York, a few weeks since, in a contest with the last named, made the fastest aggregated three straight heat time ever scored in this country.

Goldsmith Maid is also a Philadelphia animal. A few weeks since she beat American Girl on the Suffolk Course. She, in a trot over the Fashion Course with Palmer, made a half mile in 1:07½. She also defeated Lucy, on the Mystic Course, Boston.

American Girl has in her short life as a trotter beaten Goldsmith Maid and Lady Thorn. She has crossed the score in 2:19, a close approach to Dexter's fastest. It was stated that prior to her defeat by Goldsmith Maid, in this city, Robert Bonner, Esq., offered $25,000 for her.

Considerable interest is felt in this last trot, for while American Girl has defeated both Goldsmith Maid and Lady Thorn, and Lady Thorn has beaten both Goldsmith Maid and American Girl, and the Maid has defeated the Girl, yet the Maid has never won a race in which Lady Thorn has appeared.

The association has made every accommodation for the public, who will have every opportunity of witnessing each day's exhibitions.

HEARING IN THE CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST AN EX-COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—This morning an adjourned hearing was held before United States Commissioner Charles P. Clarke, in the case of Gen. Samuel M. Zulick, charged with perjury. Mr. William L. Hirst, Jr., appeared for Mr. Kennedy, and George W. Arundel appeared for General Zulich.

General Zulich admitted the receipt of a letter from Hugh F. Kennedy, Assistant Assessor of the Third Division, Second district, dated February 12, 1867, stating as follows:—

"It is within my knowledge that three barrels of spirits without an inspector's stamp were carried to No. 868 North Fourth street last evening. I will give you further information personally, but if any action is to be taken it should be done immediately. I informed Mr. Kneass last evening, and he promised to call on me this morning at 9 and attend to it."

General Zulich also admitted the signature to the following letters, although denying their relevancy in the case:—

One dated February 26, 1867, to Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner, stating:—

"I have to report the seizure of three barrels of spirits, the property, as is alleged, of Messrs. Hartman & Bros., rectifiers, doing business in the Second Collection District of Pennsylvania. The property was seized at No. 868 N. Fourth street, in this district, on the complaint of Assistant Assessor H. Kennedy, of the Third Division, Second District, for violating section 129 by removing without proper brands. I have placed the same in the hands of the United States District Attorney for adjudication.

One dated February 26, 1867, to Hon. Charles Gilpin, United States District Attorney, is the same in form as the above, with the substitution for the last sentence of the following:—"I respectfully request that the property may be taken in charge by the Marshal, and the case investigated by the Court."

The defendant admitted that he had taken an oath before the Clerk of the United States District Court, in the matter of the seizure of three barrels of spirits in the possession of Hartman Brothers, claiming a moiety of the forfeit as informer.

In the absence of the chief counsel of the defendant, Mr. Robert E. Randall, the hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

"JIMMY HAGGERTY'S" CASE.—On Saturday last, as mentioned in THE TELEGRAPH of that day, application was made to Judge Brewster, in the Quarter Sessions, in behalf of the notorious James Haggerty, for his discharge from custody under the operation of the two term rule. As also mentioned, after some argument, District Attorney Sheppard, on behalf of the Commonwealth, asked for a rule upon the prisoner to show cause why he should not be remanded to the Eastern Penitentiary to serve out a balance of nine years on a sentence of ten years for burglary. By the record of the Court it appeared that James Haggerty was, on the 11th day of December, 1865, convicted of burglary and sentenced to ten years in the Eastern Penitentiary. On the 28th of August, 1866, he was pardoned by Governor Curtin, upon condition that he forthwith leave the country. Having failed to comply with the conditions the grant of the pardon is annulled, and the prisoner should be sent back to the Penitentiary.

The case to which the District Attorney referred was that of James Haggerty and Hugh Murphy, who were tried in December, 1865, upon the charge of burglary in entering the store of A. McElroy, Ninth street, below Market, and taking therefrom sixty-seven pieces of silk and three pieces of dress goods, valued at $8000. The goods were found by Detective George H. Smith at the house of Murphy, in McCurdy street.

An alibi was attempted to be set up by the prisoners, Haggerty's mother declaring he slept at home, and several witnesses swearing that in the early part of the evening he was at the theatre.

On the part of Murphy a witness swore he drank nine glasses of whisky between 9 and 12 o'clock that night, and other witnesses swore that Murphy was at home, because they heard him threaten to cut out his wife's heart and cut her head off. The jury convicted Haggerty of burglary, and he was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary. Murphy was convicted of receiving stolen goods, and his case held under advisement.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The exhibition of the Horticultural Society which commences on the 14th instant at Horticultural Hall, promises to be the grandest affair of the kind ever seen in this or any other city of the United States. It is expected that there will be at least 10,000 dishes of apples, pears, grapes, etc., displayed. A grand evening reception will be given to the American Pomological Society on the evening of September 16th. To-night there will be the usual monthly festival of the society at the Hall.

A VESSEL ROBBED.—On Friday morning last, the brig Maggie, which is being laden at the elevator in the southern part of the city, was boarded by river thieves and robbed of a complete set of sails, valued at $700. There were no arrests made. It is supposed that the stolen articles, with two steam engines and a lot of railroad iron, which were taken on the same morning from a neighboring wharf, have been conveyed to Baltimore.

ASSASSINATION.

Revenue Officer James J. Brooks Shot by Two Men in a Store on Front Street, below Arch—He is Not Expected to Live.

The boldest attempt at assassination ever made in this city took place shortly after noon to-day. Revenue Officer James J. Brooks, at half-past 12 o'clock, entered the liquor store of Mr. Keenan, on Front street, below Arch, and was holding a conversation with the son of Mr. Keenan, when two men came into the place and commenced talking with the lad. They asked if Mr. Keenan was in, and on being told that he was not, they turned to leave. During the interview Mr. Brooks was standing with his right side toward them. One of the scoundrels drew a revolver, and aiming it at Mr. Brooks, pulled the trigger, the ball passing in under Mr. Brooks' right shoulder blade and lodging somewhere in his chest. The assassinators immediately ran out of the store and jumped into a cab, the driver of which plied the whip and the horses started on a full jump. Up Front street they went to Callowhill, and along Callowhill to St. John, and up that street. On Callowhill street Detectives Franklin and Tryon were standing, and noticing the immoderate speed of the animals, called to the driver to pull up. They did not at that time know of the occurrence. The driver slackened a little, and turned into St. John street. Noticing an immense crowd coming out of Front street, Detective Tryon immediately turned and followed after the cab, while Franklin ran down Callowhill street to Front, and down that thoroughfare to the store of Mr. Keenan, where he found Mr. Brooks lying in a critical condition. Obtaining assistance, he conveyed the wounded man to his residence, on Fourth street, above Spruce, where physicians were called in. Fears are entertained that he will die, as hemorrhages have already set in.

Mr. Brooks did not know either of the men who assassinated him, but there is scarcely any doubt that they are in some way or other connected with the illicit whisky distillers, to whom Mr. Brooks has caused considerable trouble during the past several years.

No news has up to this time been heard from Detective Tyron, but there is scarcely a possibility of their escaping, as the cab was being driven at a frightful speed up St. John street, causing the greatest commotion among the residents living on that street.

A MONSTER NUTTING JOLLIFICATION.—The Commissioners of Fairmount Park are certainly doing their best to win the good graces of the children. During the summer they gave them pleasant green walks, big playgrounds, and scores of pretty flower beds, scattered here and there through the park, and the little folks showed how they enjoyed these facilities by the many little excursion parties camped out on the lawns by the side of heaped-up baskets. But the Commissioners, not content with this work, have showed a still keener appreciation of childish wants. At their meeting on Saturday last, they voted to give the public school children an opportunity to have an immense nutting party, when the trees are laden with nuts, just before November comes. Fairmount Park contains great numbers of chesnut, walnut, hickory, and other nut trees, big with age, and, in the fall season, loaded with these wholesome nuggets. The Chief Engineer has been instructed to make the proper arrangements with the Board of School Control, that the children may have their full of an old-fashioned, jolly nutting time, that every one may have a fair chance, and all liberty may be allowed that does not degenerate into unrestrained license. The City Surveyor has been instructed to make a survey of the park, with special reference to this nutting jollification, mapping out in detail the position of every tree that will be nutworthy at that time. May the children have a pleasant day of it when it comes just half-way on to Christmas, and may they realize as delightful times as they will be sure to promise themselves.

A NOBLE ACT.—At the fire at Earle's gallery on Tuesday night last, A. H. Hopple, a member of the Diligent Hose Co., was killed while in the performance of his duties. The Messrs. Earle on Saturday sent to the widow of Mr. Hopple, through Fire Marshal Blackburn, the following letter, enclosing a check for $500:—

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA., Sept. 4, 1869.

Mr. A. W. Blackburn—Dear Sir:—We beg to enclose to you our check for five hundred dollars, which sum we would thank you to hand to the widow of Mr. A. H. Hopple, the fireman who lost his life at the fire at our store on the evening of Tuesday last. This slight recognition of the loss that Mrs. Hopple has met with is only in part fulfilment of the debt we feel we owe to the Fire Department of the city, and we very much regret that the terribly disorganized condition of our business at present does not allow us to make it much larger.

May we further ask you, on your visit to Mrs. Hopple, to carry to her our sincere and heartfelt condolence with her in her hour of trial, and our conviction that her husband lost his life in the midst of a noble career of manly duty.

We remain, dear sir, yours, very respectfully,

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

Mr. Blackburn accordingly handed the sum to Mrs. Hopple, who was profoundly astonished at this munificent act, and was lavish in her expressions of gratitude to the giver. Her husband, in addition to his many virtues, served throughout the late war in the Union army.

THE WATER FAMINE.—Yesterday the water in the Schuylkill river, in the forebay, and in the reservoirs up the height, succeeded in getting down to a point of lowness it had never before reached. Hundreds of our citizens wended their way to Fairmount, and witnessed for themselves that all that has been said upon this matter was true, and that the alarms started were not idle. There was hardly water enough around the works to wash a shirt. It was barely a foot deep in the six distributing basins, and apparently only enough in the river to turn one of the wheels. The city appropriated some $25,000 to be used in case of emergency, but nothing has yet been done to guard against the fearful loss that may be occasioned by the stoppage of the supply of water. It is barely possible that the authorities realize the situation and the danger, but many are of the opinion that they do not. By a visit to the Spring Garden works it was learned that several of the pumping engines are in a very bad condition from being overworked, the usual repairs not being attended to, and, in fact, one of the most powerful engines is liable to give out any day. The new Cornish engine was put on trial a few days since, when it was found that considerable alterations and loss of time will occur before it can be relied upon.

The emergency is upon us. What will be done?

THE PEACH MARKET.—Like the throes of the strong man passing away, the supply of peaches becomes spasmodic. Let all who desire this healthy, excellent fruit procure them this week, if they wish a good and cheap table luxury. The price this morning ranges from 50 to 75 cents per basket. The arrivals on Delaware avenue this morning amount to only 20,675 baskets, as follows:—

Propellers Fanny Cadwalader, Diamond State, Shetucket, and Cygnet, from Sassafras river, Md., and Mount Vernon, from Smyrna, with 10,126 baskets.

Steamer Perry, from Smyrna, with 450 baskets.

Schooner Bunting, from Odessa, Del., with 350 baskets.

Sloops Hope, Rebecca Stevenson, and Active, with 2204 baskets.

Barges Alice and Louisa, General George B. McClellan, Mary Wagner, Alice and Linda, and May Flower, with 8935 baskets.

A NEW BARGE ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—The "Pacific Barge Club" housed a new six-oared smooth gunnel barge on Saturday afternoon. The boat was built by Messrs. A. & J. Lufbarry, of our city, and is a model of workmanship. It is built of Spanish cedar, and fitted up in the most tasteful manner, combining all the conveniences for comfort and requisites for speed. It was rowed from Mr. Lufbarry's boat-yard to the boat-house on the Schuylkill, on Saturday afternoon, by a crew from the club (a distance of twenty miles), in two hours and forty minutes, and was received with all honors on its entrance to the waters of the Schuylkill by a number of boats from the different clubs of the Schuylkill Navy.

On arriving at the house the club was presented with a set of colors, which are emblematic of the name of the boat, "The Imp," and reflect credit upon the designer and manufacturer.

ROBBING A FRIEND.—George Rogers yesterday went to take dinner with a friend at Twenty-first and Webster streets. While the latter had his back turned, George, it is alleged, pulled $25 out of the money-drawer. The money being missed, George was hunted up, and found investing some of the cash in a tavern. He was arrested, and the balance was found inside his cap-lining. He was then taken before Alderman Dallas, who held him in $700 bail for trial.

STOLE A COAT.—Dennis Kane was arrested on Saturday night in the Seventh district for being drunk and disorderly. Yesterday morning a gentleman called at the station and preferred a charge of larceny against him. It seems that the two lived in a boarding-house at St. John and Noble streets, and that Dennis picked up his friend's coat and walked off with it. He had it on at the time of his arrest. He was held in $800 bail for trial by Alderman Toland.

SENATOR MORTON.—This distinguished gentleman, who delivered an address in Pittsburg a few nights since, will be in our city to-morrow. He will speak some night during the week upon the political questions of the day.

PRESIDENT GRANT EN ROUTE.—President Grant passed through West Philadelphia at noon to-day, in the 8:40 A. M. train from New York, on his way to Washington, to be present at the death-bed of his old comrade, Secretary Rawlins.

SITE SELECTED.—The Park Commissioners having granted the request of the various German societies in this city, in conjunction with the committee of the Germans, on Saturday repaired to the park and selected a plot of ground near the deer pen as the site for the Humboldt monument, which will be dedicated on the 13th and 14th instant. Workmen will at once commence to break the ground, so that the foundation will be finished before the 15th inst.

THE LONG BRANCH TRAINS.—On and after to-morrow the train which left this city for Long Branch at 8 o'clock A. M. and which left Long Btanch at 4 o'clock P. M. will be discontinued. The only train connecting the two places will thereafter leave Walnut street wharf at 2 o'clock P. M., arriving at Long Branch at 6:35 P. M., and on its return will depart from Long Branch at 6:55 A. M., arriving in this city at 11:20 A. M.

THE DEATH OF SPECIAL OFFICER MOORE.—On Friday the lieutenants of the police force assembled in the main room of the Mayor's office, and called Lieutenant Dehaven to the chair and selected Sergeant Crout as Secretary. A series of resolutions expressive of regret at the death of Special Officer R. A. P. Moore were read, adopted, and ordered to be sent to his widow. The meeting then adjourned.

THE STREETS.—The special policeman who has been detailed to inspect the various streets reported to Mayor Fox that the thoroughfares in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth wards are in a terribly filthy condition. In some places refuse matter is laying in piles, which emit a decidedly unhealthy odor.

FIRES THIS MORNING.—At 5:30 o'clock this morning, Stillman's iron foundry, at York and Moyer streets, sustained a trifling damage by fire. It originated from sparks from the cupola.

At 4 o'clock this morning there was a slight fire at the dwelling No. 913 S. Thirteenth street. It was caused by the wood surrounding the range catching.

THE EMPLOYEES of the Columbia House, Cape May, who were so active in saving the building from destruction at the late conflagration, have been presented by the proprietor, through Mr. Geo. J. Bolton, the estimable manager, with purses of $100 to $150 each.

A NEW DRESS.—The *Sunday Mercury* yesterday appeared in an entire new dress. Its appearance was decidedly neat and betokened its great prosperity.

PERSONAL.—United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., returned to the city last Saturday evening, after a six weeks' sojourn on the coast of Maine.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Richings English opera troupe will inaugurate the season this evening by appearing in Gounod's opera of *Faust*. This work will be placed upon the stage with new scenery, and it will present to the public several of the new singers of the troupe. The cast will include Mrs. Bernard as "Marguerite," Mrs. Annie Kemp Bowler as "Siebel," Mr. Henry Haigh as "Faust," and Mr. Henry Drayton as "Mephistopheles."

Whatever the merits of the new combination may be, we are confident that no effort has been spared on the part of Mrs. Bernard to make it as strong as possible. It is to her energy, talents, and untiring industry that the success of English opera, and the present high position that it occupies, are almost entirely due. To place this style of entertainment upon a permanent foundation, Mrs. Bernard has been obliged to contend with obstacles that to most persons would seem insuperable, not the least of which was a prejudice on the part of a very large number of opera-goers, who affected to believe that opera was worthless unless it was sung in the Italian language. This was a piece of nonsensical *dilettantism* which had no substantial foundation in fact; but as persons who care only for the music soon found out, if the singing is only good it does not make any difference what language is used. There are some people however, who affect to be unable to eat a beefsteak unless it has a French name tacked on it, and this same class sneer at English opera as if it must necessarily be an inferior article. It is no slight triumph to succeed in spite of such a feeling as this in the class of persons who are supposed to be the most liberal patrons of the opera, but Mrs. Bernard did succeed; and the performances given in this city hitherto by the troupe under her command will average fully as, high, if not higher, than the ordinary run of Italian and German operas that we have been treated to since the Richings troupe took the field.

Of course, after the English opera has once won its way to favor, it is comparatively easy for others to come in and share the results; but no rivalry, however successful, can deprive Mrs. Bernard of the credit which is justly due her in this matter. To make English opera a permanent institution has been the dream of her life, and we hope that her success in the future will be even greater than in the past. With an opposition troupe to compete with her she will be inspired to even greater efforts than formerly, and the prospects now are that, for the present season at least, English opera will take the precedence of both the Italian and German.

To-morrow evening Auber's opera of *Fra Diavolo* will be given, introducing Miss Blanche Ellermann, the new *prima donna*, in the *role* of "Zerlina."

—It is stated that the Democrats of Texas will not vote for Hamilton for Governor, but will run a candidate of their own.

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CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD—LONG BRANCH LINE.
On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 7, the train now leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. for Long Branch, and returning from Long Branch at 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, will be discontinued.
The 2 P. M. line from Philadelphia will run as usual, arriving at Long Branch at 6:35 P. M. Returning will leave Long Branch at 6:55 A. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 11:20 A. M.
9 4 W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Rawlins Sinking Rapidly—Anxiety for the Arrival of President Grant.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Secretary Rawlins is rapidly sinking, and it is thought by the physicians that he cannot live more than a few hours. He is suffering more pain now than he did early this morning. His anxiety to see the President before dying increases as he thinks death approaches. It is not expected that the President will arrive before 4 or 5 o'clock. The physicians are endeavoring to keep him up with stimulants until Grant gets here.

Secretary Rawlins' Condition.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—2 P. M.—General Rawlins is still alive. He is suffering considerably and rapidly growing weaker. All the members of the Cabinet who are in town are at his bedside.

FROM NEW YORK.

President Grant's Arrival and Departure.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—President Grant arrived from Saratoga at 7:30 A. M., breakfasted at the Astor House, and left by the 8:40 train for Washington.

Not Drowned at All.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—It turns out that six of the young men supposed to have been drowned from the yacht found capsized in the bay yesterday, were, after having clung to the yacht for nearly an hour, rescued by a passing boat.

Lafayette's Birthday Anniversary.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Lafayette Guard, of the 55th Regiment New York S. N. G., are celebrating the anniversary of Lafayette's birthday by an excursion to Sulser's Park.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The operations of the gold clique still continue, and the excitement in the market is intense. Gold opened at 137¼, touched ¾, and at a little after noon, under the pressure of what was supposed to be a bear movement, fell off to 136⅝. From this point it rapidly rallied to 137½, where it stood at 12:50. It is rumored that the Emperor is much better.

Governments are firm but dull, and in the Stock Board matters remain dull and unchanged. While the gold market maintains its present tone, operations in stocks will necessarily be of minor interest A cable despatch from London says that bonds are ⅛@¼ off in consequence of a rumored panic in Frankfort and Amsterdam.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Cotton quiet; 175 bales sold at 35c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales of 6500 barrels; State at $6@7·15; Western at $6·90@7·40; Southern at $7·65@11·75. Wheat dull, and declined 1@2c.; sales of 7500 bushels winter red at $1·60. Corn firmer and scarce; sales of 38,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·17@1·20. Oats steady; sales of 21,000 bushels. Beef steady. Pork dull at $31·75. Lard quiet; steam, 19¼@19½c. Whisky dull at $1·12.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Arrests of Newly Arrived German Paupers and Convicts.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—Some time since Governor Bowie received from the State Department at Washington a communication which had been forwarded there by the Commissioner of Emigration at New York, to the effect that seven convicts and paupers had sailed from Bremen for the United States, their passages having been paid by the Government.

The original information was said to have come from the United States Consul at Bremen, with the names and descriptions of the men and the vessel on which they embarked, the North German barque Atalanta, bound for this port. The Atalanta arrived yesterday, and was boarded by Deputy Marshal Gray. On examining the passage list six of the seven names were found thereon, and they were placed under arrest. Four of them are brothers named Hoffman, all married, with children.

They positively denied the allegations that either of them had ever been a pauper or a convict, averring that they are farmers, and left Germany for the purpose of settling in the West. All of them had a large amount of personal effects, and the man particularly designated in the Bremen communication as a pauper displayed a belt well filled with gold carried about his person. Each had a regular set of papers made out and signed by the German authorities. The case will be disposed of to-day.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—Cotton dull, and middling 34@34½c. Flour dull and weak; Howard street superfine, $6@6·75; do. do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. do. family, $8@9; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8·25@10·50; Western superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·50; do. family, $7·50@8·25. Wheat dull, and receipts large; prime to choice red, $1·50@1·60. Corn firm for prime white, at $1·19@1·20. Oats dull at 58@60c. Rye dull at $1·10@1·15. Mess Pork quiet at $34·50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 19½c.; clear do., 20c.; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 20@20½c. Whisky firm at $1·12@1·13.

FROM THE STATE.

A Bitter Contest Settled.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., Sept. 6.—On Saturday the State senatorial contest among the Democracy of this district was terminated. On the 270th ballot, Chalfant, editor of the Doylestown *Intelligencer*, received a majority of the delegates from Northumberland and Montour, and also the vote of McMinch, of Columbia. As soon as the result was announced, Withington, of Northumberland, moved to reconsider. A stormy time ensued, during which Chalfant and his delegates withdrew in disgust, after which the remaining delegates placed ex-United States Senator Charles R. Buckalew in nomination.

FROM THE WEST.

Robbery of an Express Coach of $30,000.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Passengers who have just arrived here bring accounts of the robbery of one of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stage coaches on the St. Helena and Corinne line, on the night of August 31. A party of eight men